Special Features This Week: "Habits and Associations that Damn the Negro," 1st page. "The Negro in Southern Politics," 2d page. "Politics, Ministers and Religion," 3d page. "Story of an African Waif," 6th page. "Robbing the Mail," by B. Square, 7th page. "Theory of Kindergarten Methods," continued, 3d page. Renew! Subscribe!!

The Freeman

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

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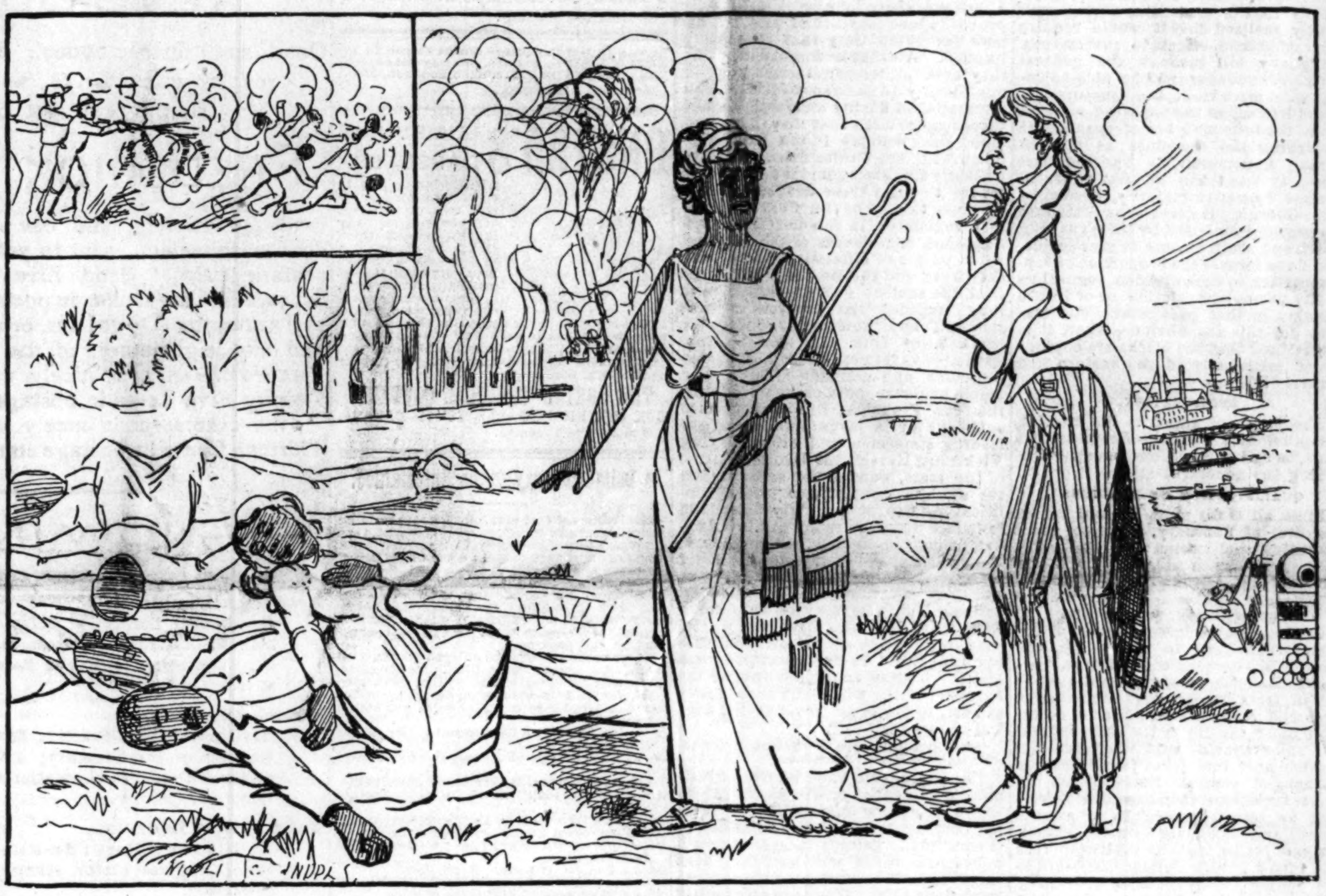

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

UNCLE SAM TO MISS AFRO-AMERICAN:—"Ahem, no explanation necessary Mum, for I kalkerlate I'm not sapheaded enough tew deny thinge hev ben going from wers tew wers, say, sens Hays was put in; why darn my picter they don't think no more of killing one of your boys these days in Ohio, Injeana and New York, than they used to in Texas and Alabama. This sort of thing must end. The people over thar in our own camp hez been making a great mistake. So Mum, I called on you this morning tew say to you, if you will get your boys in line with us once more, so that we can slather the life out of these 'ternation Democrats and Poplists, next Tuesday, the Republican party will never be caught again protecting property, hogs, wheat, wool and sich likk above human life.

HABITS AND ASSOCIATIONS

That Harm the Negro—His Lack of Confidence in Himself

A Curse—Is it Hereditary or Acquired?—The Advantages of Literary and Debating Societies Urged.

Few if any agencies can reach and practically benefit the Negro to a proportionate extent as the encouragement of organizing and cultivating literary societies among the masses, and it is an incontrovertable fact that the freedom of such societies afford more inducement and develops the capability of dispassionately analyzing and examing those questions and problems that potently effect the Negro than any other means. And it is a lamentable fact that the worth of such associations furnish another spoke in the hub of our existence, and until this matter occupies the consideration of our people to a greater extent, the fond hope of ever occupying the level of social and political equality will always be a phantom and delusion, for the literary and debating lyceum must be the training schools to awaken the race out of the lethargy and despondency that colorphobia injustice and cruelty has placed them and enabled them to see themselves as the civilized world sees them, and no agency affords greater inducement and facility to study Negrology than these societies. Until there is a better acquaintance with the science of the Negro problem in its broadest and most comprehensive extent, advancement as a mass will be almost imperceptible. Seminaries and colleges may continue turning out numbers of Negro graduates and students, but as long as their energies are expended in a few governmental positions or porters and waiters in stores, railroads or hotels, we can't expect the thousands of the race to be benefited directly or indirectly by their learning.

All of my readers will admit with me that the Negro lacks confidence in himself and his race. He, as a part of the American people is more prejudiced against his kind than the other race is against him. Now what is the cause of this (as you know everything must have a cause.) Why is it he does not engage more in mercantile pursuits? Why is it he distrusts his race so, especially in the northern section of our country? What causes the seeming indifference and lack of sympathy with which he views the downfall, insults and degradation and lynching of his kind and class? If I had space I could discuss the heredical side and phase and prove to you that these conditions have their cause largely in hereditary influence, but time and space will not permit, so I shall briefly advance the environmental reason why these things exist and what influence the environment has in developing these deplorable conditions. First the Negro does not encourage social and intelligent intercourse in organized bodies and assemblies. He does not come in personal contact with others at the time of life when he is better qualified to develop the good traits and the intellect. Especially is this true of the rural districts, and particularly in the South. As our large cities of the North are made up largely of the influx of this rural constituency with its warped and biased intellect malformated and shrunken by ignorance, superstition, hereditary and environment, we see the baneful results in our progress, civil and political. I repeat, he does not come in contact with the higher and nobler natures. He meets, truly, but how does he meet? (Generally those who have traveled any at all in our rural districts, especially in the states of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia will bear me out.) It is on Saturday nights in the stores of the white merchants, who only cares for him for what money he can get out of him, and who will sometimes furnish him with free rum and invariably has a "nigger" in the fullest sense of the word with a mouth organ, fiddle or accordian to attract attention. They meet in the alleys in the rear of the taverns and hotels where they are renegaded to get their rum, apparently denied the semblance of manhood, to walk up to the bar like men. These are some of the ways in which the young Negro meets those who must at some future time be the progenitors of the race; this is the influence brought to bear to develop him; these are the legacies he bequeaths to the race. Now can one wonder that we progress so slow when the very source is corrupt from the fountain head? Instead of the development of the higher nature, intellect and reason there is a greater development of the sensual annimal nature instinct and passion, and with a large proportion of our females it is the same—loitering around in the tobacco fumed stores on Saturday nights in our rural districts amid the rough, coarse vulgar jests of the young men, contaminating their thoughts and sensual propensities with this baneful influence. At last, through hereditary vitiating the morals of the race, and this is a destructive and retarding element that for hughness cannot be conceived, holding the race back as a mass from progressing faster out of the vortex of immorality, inebracy and disgrace that the past condition consigned them to. The Negro as a mass loses sight of his tender age as a part and factor of the American people. In his distorted imagination he considers himself the equal of other classes who by reason of circumstances and birth must be his superiors. And by so thinking and overestimating himself he denies himself the stimulus that would make him exert himself, i. e., the desire to equal and and excel.

But my dear readers, I want to prove to you that in the literary and debating society the Negro has the best means of uplifting himself and rectifying those things in his nature and customs that hold him back, and that he has in them the most powerful lever in demonstrating his actual possibility, and refuting those fallacies that are heaped on him as a class. The Negro press and pulpit truly is doing wonders toward building up the race, but as Solomon says, "Childhood and youth are vanity," and the church cannot, to any great extent, instil race pride in the young of the race, for first the Negro's religion is a malformation, and so highly impregnated with ignorance and superstition that it wields a very small influence directly over the practical development of the race. It is also impossible to get the masses of our people to read unless there is a powerful inducement, and so they orphan themselves from the stimulus that would benefit them. But in the literary and debating society they find a stimulus that the thinking and working classes have not the time or inclination to read, reflect or consider, and are here brought face to face with the issues that most particularly interest their welfare in the papers and discussions that take place from time to time. Discussion develops the mind, and in the careful digest of any subject the eyes are opened to existing conditions and evils and the need of remedies and the thoughtful and observant will find those remedies. Another grand result of the encouragement of such societies among the Negro race is that the sexes are associated together under such conditions that characters are formed and moulded, and men are taught to regard feminency with that deferential regard that is due them, and the women are taught their true position, relation and responsibility to the race; she realizes that men are just what women make them, and if they would have them different they must make them so. As man makes the law that governs the nation, woman makes the law that governs the home. Woman forms the social and moral standard by which both men and women must abide, and in realizing her position she builds a foundation for future generations.

And still a third potent factor for the elevation of the Negro that can be wielded to better advantage in the literaries and debating societies than by any other channel is the disseminating and encouragement of Negro literature among the masses, for there is no intermediate agency that will instil race pride, race confidence and co-operation in the Negro faster than reading race books and race papers. We are powerfully influenced by what we read, and in coming in contact with the minds of men, and reviewing the lives of race men who overcome the invironmental influence of [illegible] and arose to prominence, will be a stimulus to the young Negro of to day, and in the lyceum or literary society he has that desire stimulated to read these books. A large percentage of our school teachers, preachers and public men today received their first impression to develop themselves and to consecrate and dedicate their lives to the improvement of the race through the admiration excited for some Negro character brought prominently before some society by reading Negro literature. In the hands of bigotted and incompetent heads any institution of use will be abused, and thus stigmatize laudable endeavors. So has it been with debating societies. Instead of being used for the high and lofty purpose that they are susceptible of being used to develop, they largely have been the arena for the discussion of the most trival and foolish questions that the mind can conceive, and instead of developing high and lofty principles they have largely developed either the combative and pugnacious or only the humorous tendencies to a great extent. There are exceptions to everything but from indications to-day the intellectual debating society is on the decline, and with its decline, a powerful spoke in the wheel of the Negro progress is declining.

CHAS. V. MONK,

Philadelphia, Pa.

A Birthday Party.

Grass Vally, Cal., Special.

Grass Valley is a pleasant and pretty place. There are but very few colored people here, the most prominent among whom are Itaac T. Sanks, Jr., R. Hinds, J. Thompson, Geo. Sevell, and G. Richie. There was a party given in honor of Mrs. I Banks and Mrs. R. Hindie's birthday Friday, the 12th, ult., which was quite a pleasant affair. The evening was spent in games, singing and other amusements. There was a very tempting supper served. The house was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns and flowers. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Halsell, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Richie, Mr. and Mrs. Hinds, Mr. and Mrs. Sanks and Mrs. Norton. Mrs. J. Omstead, of Wallace, Idaho, who has been spending a time with Mrs. I. Sank, says Mr. Sanks is a very smart man and wishes he was some place else than in the valley. He owns valuable property and supports his family, and will make this place their home. This is a very prosperous gold mining country.

His Certificate Canceled.

Sulphur, Springs, Tex., Special.

Our little town is very quiet on the account of most of the inhabitants being out picking cotton. M. Tigner was ordained in the Baptist faith as a preacher, Sunday, the 21st, ult. Elder Hagler, presiding elder of the C. M. E. church, held his last quarterly conference on the 22d, at this place for the year. Rev. C. F. Moore, the pastor of the C. M. E. church, has been suffering for the last two months with a severe attack of fever. Mrs. C. F. Moore has just recovered from an attack of sickness. Prof. I. J. Powell is at the same old place of business teaching school. The Saturday night festivals are the features of the times. The leading people say if they do not set some kind of a trap to catch the colored man's money the white man will. Andrew Jones and G. C. Cook took the October examination for school teachers. Jones received a two year's certificate. J. W. Cullers has contracted for Burk's Creek school; Miss Sallie Pannel, for Cedar Hill; Miss Martha Whitehead, for Mt. Zion; and Miss Carroll Young, for North Cannie. It has been reported that Prof. N. A. Jackson's certificate has been canceled by the County Judge on the account of being a speaker for the Populists.

Orange Blossoms.

Logansport, Ind., Special.

Rev. McDaniel and C. S. Jones attended the A. M. E. Conference at Portland last week. The entertainment given last week by the members of the choir was a success; the program was very good. Clarence Hill has entered Hall's Business College. Miss Josie Scott has left for St. Paul to spend the winter with relatives. Mrs. L. G. Brooks is able to be out after a week's illness. Rev. M. Saunders has received an appointment at Fountain City. C. C. Powell of this city and Miss Maud Evans of Crawfordsville were married at the home of the bride last week. Mr. Dalzell of Dayton, O., has accepted a position with H. B. Turner, the barber. Mr. Jones of Marion is working at L. G. Brook's shop. John Russell, who has been working at Delphi has returned, and accepted a position at Knapp's store. George Parker is playing with the Logansport High School foot ball club. They played Culver Academy at Marmont last week.

Are you a professional man, minister, doctor, lawyer, why invest from $25.00 to $75.00 in a "time piece" for practical every day use? Only creatures with more money than brains do such things these days. Accept a present from THE FREEMAN, the celebrated "Premier" watch.

WAS IT "ALL FOR LOVE AND

A World Well Lost," that Pretty Miss Bane Took

"Rough on Rats?"—The "Meet" of the "Comus Club" and "League" a Society "Event."

St. Louis, Mo., Special.

Miss Leona Gaines, of 2435 Dickson street was called home last week to Jefferson City, Mo., on the account of the death of her grandmother. The many friends of Miss A. M. Bane, of 2623 Mill street, who on Wednesday, Oct. 24th, took a dose of rough on rats, and two hours later was a corpse, are still dumbfounded. Every effort was made to save the young lady's life, but to no avail. She was respected by all. She graduated from Sumner high school in the class of '92, and was third assistant teacher at Dumas school. Principal Langston said he could assign no cause for the deed. "I could not believe it," said he. "I liked her good work in school, and at the time of her death I had in my pocket a letter to the School Board requesting her appointment as a regular teacher." The girl gained consciousness, but refused to give any reason for the act. The family refused to make any statement. The neighbors hinted at a love affair being at the bottom of it. The coroner's inquest was held Tuesday at 2 p. m. The funeral took place from the residence at 2 o'clock Friday, Rev. Preston, officiating. The young lady was baptized at the Baptist church when 12 years of age and has lived a christian up until now. Her parting words were, "Mother, I have never done you wrong until now."

The Comus Club and League met in joint meeting at the cozy residence of Miss Julia Beaver, of 1016 Armstrong avenue, with President J. R Dandridge in the chair. As it had been said that the clubs were "stuck up," they decided in their past meeting that each member be allowed to invite a friend. The Club and League was out in full bloom, the young ladies looking the perfection of health and beauty. The invited guests present were, Misses Lizzie and Ruth Washington, Lizzie Brander, Misses Browns, Candace Seals, Lucy Thompson, Bertha Williams, Cozy Wallace, Belle Meyers, Gertrude B. Bass, G. Harris and Mrs. Cole. The gentlemen were Messrs. Mose Sanford, W. B. Proctor, R. M. Stokes, J. H. Davis, S. R. Johnson, H. Harris, S. Pittman and H. Dortch. The program which was prepared for this occasion began at 9:30 p. m. by singing gospel hymns No. 89, and prayer, by R. H. Grady. Welcome address by Wm. Spann, vice-president; instrumental solo, by Ada E. Edwards; quartette, "Sigh for the weary," by Messrs Lacy, Peters, Lunderman and Spann; oration by C. R. Peters; essay, by Julia Beener; paper, by C. W. Jones; essay, Luella Brown; address by R. K Grady; essay, M. Wilson; solo, by M. L. Paskett; duet, mandolin and guitar, by J. H. Bockman, and S. Pitman; solo, L. Lunderman. The guests were served at 11:50 with Miss Beaver at the piano, and N. C. Barrow toast master. Every one went home with their hunger appeased and congratulated us on our success. The grand march was played at 2 a. m. by G. B. Bass, let by J. H. Brockman.

Rev. Spencer, of Denison, Tex., visited the city this week on his way to Virginia, and preached Wednesday evening at Central Baptist church. Clausen's express of 219 Thereas street, has been consolidated, and will be known as the firm of Clausen & Brooks. All orders filled promptly. The concert at Elliot avenue Wednesday, was quite a success. Mrs. Walter W. Cannon, of 2646 Lucas avenue, was awarded the Epworth pin as the best elocutionist of the evening. The Central Literary Union reorganized the 1st, inst. The Eastern Star, of Fourteenth and Clark avenues, with Charles H. West as president, produces a very interesting program every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All interested in the literary work are welcome. Sabbath school at St. Paul Chapel every Sunday at 2:00 p. m.; at C. Mission at 2:30; Central Baptist at 9:30 a. m. All are invited. Covenant, Baptising, sacrament and evening meeting will be held at Central Baptist church to-morrow. The funeral of Mrs. H. Brown, of 4036 Fairfax avenue, was held at C. B. church, and presided over by Rev. J. L. Cohron, pastor. Miss Laura Edwards, the coming Patti, will leave the city soon for the conservatory, either at Boston or New York to cultivate her voice. Mrs. Stratton, of 2107 Walnut street, has opened a first class boarding house and hotel. People visiting the city will be kindly served at the above address. Plenty of accommodation. Thirty rooms have been neatly fitted up for the purpose. The Freeman will also be found there. Robt. Fitzjerald, of 6134 South Sixth street, is confined to his bed with typhoid fever. Thos. B. Reed and party spoke at Masonic Hall Oct. 29th. L. Matthews, C. A. Carter and Wm. Mooran, guitarsmen of fame, furnished music for an aristocratic euchre party Friday evening in the West End. The Freeman has found its way to many homes of the race in the city. Don't fail to subscribe for it at 1522 Morgan street, or 2539 Pine street.

Bull Fights Across the Way.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Special.

The bull fight will commence on the 18th, inst., in C. P. D., Mex., our adjoining city. The city of Eagle Pass is full of politicians. Our next sheriff will be Bob Dowe. Times are very dull in the West and dry. J. A. Lewis and Capt. R. G. Ellis are our best shots on the wing. W. L. McCarey was the best shot with the Winchester.

The Negro in Southern Politics

He Simply Wants a Chance, as Any Other Man.

BY HON. I. T. MONTGOMERY, MOUND BAYOU, MISS

In George W. Cable's lecture on the South's first needs, he declared it to be "Political Liberty." Thomas Nelson Page, in his article, "A Southerner on the Negro Question," in the North American Review for April says: "At Present it is not the Negro who is Disfranchised, but the Whites; we dare not divide." These startling representations coming from standpoints so widely divergent, yet practically corroborative of each other, truthfully reveals a situation that demands the highest consideration and opens the broadest field now presented for the display of National Statesmanship in determining a proper remedy. In attempting to contribute some thoughts of interest, touching this grave situation, I shall endeavor to base all conclusions relating to politics, as we do civil or moral law, solely upon the principles of justice, truth and equality, for the accomplishment of the greatest good to humanity, and the preservation of the highest interests of free popular government.

While the conditions prevailing in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi are largely the same, I shall confine my observations principally to the latter State for several reasons. A practical solution for either is applicable to any of the rest; and being a native of Mississippi I am more conversant with all of her matters. She furnished the chief representative of the Confederacy; she was the first to supplant the Reconstruction and Carpet-bag Governments, with a white line despotism; her white people were the first to grow restive and seek for a legal remedy by constitutional enactments. As I have frequently remarked, she is easily foremost of all her sister States of the South, whenever we undertake to consider the great problem of resting free constitutional Democratic or Republican government equally upon the shoulders of the proud master, and his late suppliant and degraded slave. From an abstract view, a solution seems well nigh impossible. Its advocates however, have the faith to preserve, because it is based upon the principle of right—the Fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man. Our statesmen and prominent writers may be generally divided into three different classes. The first would force a correct solution under the tutelage of a centralized general government; the second would resist that view and persist in maintaining a semi-popular government that rests principally upon the late master class, and proclaims the perpetual inferiority of the late slave. The third paints vividly the great obstacles to be surmounted, and pleads for the solution to be left to vex future generations, and finally smoothed by the blighting hand of time. In the determination of a subject involving the control of such stupendous forces, we will do well to draw a simile from the conclusions of some of the most eminent and successful civil engineers of the age as practically illustrated by the management of the Mississippi river, a mighty stream which forms the chief drainage-way of over half the states of the Union, when left to its natural inclinations, the last 1200 miles at annual springtides broadened to the extent of an inland sea, spreading desolation, destruction and death in its resistless pathway to the Gulf. At low tides the shifting channel and treacherous sand-bars proved an insurmountable obstacle to successful navigation. Engineering sience, by beginning at its mouth, and continuing inland, a system fixing the bounds of the wrathful waters and rivetting the caving banks, has demonstrated that the destructive flood can be made the most potent factor extant, for permanent improvement of the channel and the preservation of this great stream to its legitimate uses as the greatest factor in providing for the limitless demands of our National interstate and foreign commerce

A precursory sketch of the political conditions in this State, as they appeared to me at the Constitutional Convention of 1890, and as developed by subsequent events, will be necessary, in order to correctly understand the premises from which I shall deduce my conclusions. Upon the assembling of that body as is well known, I was assigned to a position upon the committee on Franchise and Apportionment. We held morning and evening sessions for the inter-change of views, and attended regularly the sessions of the general body, so as to avail of all information that might be gathered from the heated debates, during which it was clearly developed that the State was in desperate straits; that the white people were fully aroused as to the gravity of the impending crisis, and thoroughly alarmed at the threatened passage of the Federal Election Bill by the dominant party in the National legislature. The distinguished jurist, Judge Chrisman, graphically pictured the situation in a short speech, during the course of which he said: "That the continual violation of a fundamental constitutional law, involved a sure penalty that must sooner or later be paid to the uttermost." He concluded with this expression: "There has not been an honest election in the State since 1875; since that time all of the best energies of her people have been united to keep the Negro down. In the name of God! Is there to be no higher occupation for the manhood of Mississippi than keeping the Negro down?" After some two weeks or more of apparently fruitless discussion, the situation of the white minority or ruling power was fully admitted; that they held the reins of government as a class, by systematically ignoring the constitutional prerogatives of the late slave or black majority; that to accomplish this result peacefully, every phase of chicanery and fraud was resorted to; that the effect of these acts were beginning to have such a destructive influence upon the public character and morals that they could not be longer endured, even if the passage of the Federal Election law could be prevented, or its effect circumvented The venerable ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator, Jas. L. Alcorn, (who though not considered in accord with the ruling power, was regarded as on one of the most clear-headed and sagacious members of the convention; in speaking at a critical juncture, when it seemed as though no definite conclusions were to be reached, he tersely expressed the feelings of the aristocratic South by exclaiming: 'Gentlemen, we must do something, or else the good white people of the South will have to turn it over to the Negroes and leave." He then lucidly pictured the deleterious effects that present practices were having upon the characters of their young men. Others proclaimed that the brighest of their youth were loosing hope in the future of the land of their birth, and turning their steps to other and more favored sections.

The convention finally settled down to work in three general divisions. One section may be classed as too full of prejudice and bitterness to consider any remedy, and firmly resolved to hold on to their present position regardless of consequences. The second section believed that a property and educational qualification could be easily arranged so as to give the white a safe majority, and those of the blacks that could qualify, would generally possess all of the elements of good citizenship. Gen. W. T. Martin was one of the most outspoken leaders of this section. The late Hon. R. C Patty, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee and chairman of the Franchise Committee may be classed with this section as also Gen Featherstone The third section, under the leadership of United States Senator J. Z. George, denied the capacity of the blacks to ever share in the full responsibilities of free constitutional government, and proposed to shape the elective laws so as to exclude them as far as practicable, to leave ample room for unfair discrimination against them, and look forward and patiently labor for a period when the people of the North will conclude that the assimilation of the Negro into the general body politic is a hopeless task, and finally consent to the repeal of the recent amendments to the National Constitution. The struggle between the second and third sections was long and arduous, conducted principally in the committee room; each tacitly realized that it would require their combined efforts to successfully carry any bill through the general body. The reader will be able to detect to some extent, the measures secured by each of the opposing sections from the following list of enactments governing the franchise as now in force. Apportionment was the first step. It was taken up after a heated contest by a slim majority, headed by Gen. George. It divides the State into three grand divisions by lines running north and south as near as practicable, and fixes forever the proportion of representation to each division, regardless of the present population or of future changes in that particular. The reasons for this are obvious, when it is understood that the blacks are concentrated principally in the western and central divisions.

REGISTRATION.

The Governor appoints the election commissioners and a new registration is to be had at least four months preceding any general election.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

First, all taxes must be paid before the first of February, for two years preceding registration; 2nd, the applicant must have resided in the State two years and in the precinct one year 3rd, he must be able to read any section of the constitution or competent to give a reasonable interpretation of the same when read to him. 4th, the Dortch Bill or plan of using the Australian Ballot is an educational qualification, from the fact that the ballot is prepared by the State and is not accessible until the day of the election, and the rules provide that the voter can receive only one ticket (which can be exchanged several times before he leaves the enclosure in case of mistakes) that he must proceed to a private boothe and designate by a cross mark the candidates that he desires to vote for, then fold and deliver his ticket to the judges. Only persons physically unable can have assistance The legislature has power after 1892 to extend this privilege and otherwise altar the Dortch system. 5th, the Governor is chosen by the electoral vote of the counties, based upon their representation in the legislature, but in case he does not also have a majority of the popular vote, the choice devolves upon the legislature. 6th, upon the petition of a certain number of citizens based upon certain representations the Governor may remove the officers in any county and fill their places by appointment. It was stated at the time that these rules were to apply to Federal elections, but as a matter of fact there are none other in existence by which an election can be conducted.

The fact that I contributed to the passage of this bill is now a matter of history. To comprehend the causes that led me to take this step, requires somewhat of an analytical study of the simple yet complex form of our government. The foregoing brief sketch of existing conditions are presented in order that it may be seen how widely they are at variance with the true theory of its principles. Our political government is simply an enlargement of the social life, governed in a greater or less degree by the same dominant force of public opinion. We observe it first in the family relations and government, then it extends to that family's relations to another, and gradually enlarges to communities, towns, cities, districts, counties, States and finally the general government. In each of these divisions there is a degree of independence and a government adapted to its peculiar conditions, yet it is subject to and in harmony with its next higher division; and so on this subtle connection extends from the family to the highest branches of the government. The politics of the State should conserve the interests of its people as a whole, as completely as the care of a parent extends to all of his family, while the functions of the general government deals with the interests of the States collectively, their relations to each other, and the relations between the citizens of different states. Reasoning from this standpoint I reached the conclusion that Mississippi (the same is true of other states of the South) languishes because she has no true state politics. Her people are divided upon purely race lines, without regard to community of interests or affinity in thought and principles. The strongest numerically, and weaker intellectually (the blacks) are looking to the general government for protection in the exercise of their constitutionally vested rights; while the weaker numerically, though stronger intellectually and financially (the whites) struggle to prevent that central power from exercising any force in that direction. It can be readily seen that in this way the thoughts of our entire people are distracted from the consideration of all affairs of local interests (no matter how important) and their energies are exhausted in securing results in the central branch of our civil government, which can only effect us in a remote degree. This situation fosters prejudice, and continually strains the naturally kindly relations (notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary) that have always existed between the two races. Its tendency is to continual conflict, or the absolute domination of one over the other In supporting the Franchise Bill I proposed to surrender the suffrage of the ignorant and irresponsible members of my race, to tender the surrendered power as an olive branch of peace, as a token that we propose to retire forever from any seeming conflict for race domination; that we will embrace the terms which met the approval of what I have termed as the second division of the convention, and will hereafter re-enter politics on the basis of character and intelligence, and with interests in common with all other classes of our fellow citizens. The bill (notwithstanding its several flagrant features) is capable of working great good to the state. Its effect has been as intended, to place the whites in unquestioned majority, and pave the way for a new construction of state politics, upon the true principles underlying the great fabric of our civil government.

It cannot be charged that the Negro has in anyway obstructed the solution of the vexed problem along these lines. He is still patient and observing, though often discouraged by causeless persecution, and the persistent endeavors of designing partisans (supported by the great majority of the Southern press) to magnify individual indiscretions, sins and shortcomings, into evidences of general race retrogression. I believe that they will ultimately prove beyond cavil their eminent fitness for every duty that citizenship imposes. All that is demanded is that they have an impartial trial and fair opportunity in the race of life. Their unparallelled fidelity and fortitude and the great services that they have rendered their country in the past, combined with the burdens that they are patiently staggering under now, should secure to them these needed benefits I believe this to be the unspoken verdict registered in the hearts and enlightened consciences of the foremost white people of Mississippi to-day, but they have not the boldness to escape from the ancient grooves that have so long impeded the progress of free thought, nor sufficient courage to break away from the shackles that have always fettered their political expressions and actions. I have had ample evidence both oral and written, that the Franchise Bill was deemed sufficient by a large number of the leading statesmen and citizens. The Vicksburg Herald, the leading journal of the state, went so far as to predict the establishment of two healthy political parties at an early date, and felicitate upon the rapid strides of development that would be inaugurated by new life and dormant energies about to be aroused and stimulated by the freedom of thought and political action. But, alas for the new hopes awakened! Like the Dead Sea apples they were destined to turn to ashes upon the lips To-day the entire press and our leading statesmen invoke the necessity of the white line as earnestly as ever, to preserve power in the central government.

> "While freedom's hope for the State, deferred,
> Maketh the Patriot heart-sick."

The reasonable and natural adjustment now available, will as the future wears on, grow more difficult; from the fact that the black voting minority is continually gaining accessions, and a common cause will naturally hold them together so long as the present conditions exist. They are awakening to the advantages that can be derived from a practical use of the monopoly which they possess in the performance of all the agricultural employments in the great valley region, and the facilities for acquiring homes in that section and becoming permanent settlers will attract large emigration, while multiplying common schools and increasing college facilities will rapidly fit them to participate in all the affairs of government. If the whites are wise they will hasten to divide (while their supremacy is so secure that it cannot be endangered.) Whenever this is practically accomplished the blacks will do likewise, and as they become educated upon political issues of the state, those of the east will join their white fellow citizens in the endeavor to control the vast revenues of the west, through the inequalities of the apportioment. The west will combine to protect itself, and each will pay court to the central belt, which will wield the balance of power.

Under this regime Mississippi can rapidly advance toward the position of proud distinction, which she is destined to occupy among her sister states of this great Republic, indifferent as to whether the majority of her people be white or black.

The Festival at Mullins' Chapel.

Caldwell, Tenn., Special.

Mesdames Martha Cannon and Leathey Romar took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. George Fugitts Sunday, the 14th, ult. Mrs. Martha Moore is able to be up again. Mrs. E. Davidson is on the sick list. Prominent among the learned lawyers at the bar in Shelbyville, Tenn, is the Hon. W. H. Gosling. Mr Gosling is both an earnest and energetic agent for The Freeman. Much credit is due him for creating an agency for The Freeman at this place. The festival given at Mullins Chapel Saturday night for the benefit of the pastor, was a success financially. Rev Bedford Green preached for us Sunday, the 21st, ult.

Willie Romar is some better. Miss R. E. Stephens is quite ill at this writing. Mrs. R. Greer and Steve Orton are engaged to be married in a few weeks. Misses Mattie Mullins, Maggie Martin, Addie Phillips and Clemmine Stephens are regular attendants of the Sunday school. Edmon Smith left for Nashville Monday. Miss Minnie L. Greer takes some very pleasant drives to her school these mornings. A great many people of Caldwall went to a barbecue at Wartrace Saturday, Oct. 20th. Samuel Stokes was the guest of E. S White Saturday, the 20th, ult. The base ball players of Mullins Chapel, bested the Wartrace boys 6 to 0. Rev. E. W. Dangerfield and others were highly entertained at the residence of Mrs. James Norvelle the 13th, ult. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Enis Hodges on the 17th, ult., a fine boy, weight 15 pounds.

A White Rapist.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.

We had a case of rape recently. All parties are white and occurred in the very heart of the city, and in broad daylight. The girl is 14 years old and of good standing. The man is also of high standing. He was given a trial. The most striking thing about it is the fellow had a death grip on her and the girl's sister had to use a slipper heel on his head. The newspapers don't say much about it since he is a white man. The colored people are not taking much stock in politics. The legislature which meets this winter won't have a colored representative in it. This is the first time since the Negro had the right of franchise in this state. But the record will show that the colored men paid more poll tax in this, Pulaski county than the whites. Our delegation has returned from the B. M. C. of the G. U. O. of O. F., and they report the Order in a flourishing condition. The next meeting will be held in Indianapolis.

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Politics, Ministers and Religion.

An Answer to Contribution of Rev. John W. Smith,

In the July (Review) Number African M. E. Church, Entitled "Politics and Ministers"—By Rev. C. O. H. Thomas, A. M. LL. B.

The article above referred to seems to be at a strain, and the writer, "in a strait betwixt two extremes," adopting the style of blowing "hot and cold with the same mouth," by asserting and contradicting, affirming and disclaiming.

The gist of the article is to every intent a strong disfavor to, and of ministers "exploiting political teachings abroad," or, as he puts it, "teaching congregations how to think on all sorts of subjects." Though he claims that ministers have the right (?) to think, but not to teach others to do so. He admits their "high education" and general influence, but denies them the right to exercise it. Yet he asserts that from their education and general influence they should be in favor of "progressive improvements" and clean government, but still asserts that "it is best for them to * * * keep their mouths quiet as possible."

The implication is that the ministers are men of influence, that should never be used in political affairs. None will deny that all great reforms which are by nature to be brought about by political action, have necessarily the closest connection with morals, and that morals are the rock-bottom foundations of a "pure and undefiled religion." By force of this, the clergy cannot, without being recreant to their high calling, be indifferent to any great reform. Their attitude should be a most positive one, and their action aggressive. It may not be prudent to discuss vexed questions of administration and the like in the pulpit, yet a clergyman has the right. and he may well feel it to be a duty to bring all the influence of his personal character to bear upon such social questions through the medium of the press, pulpit and other platforms than those of his own.

Politics, properly understood, is a science, the science of good government, based on the moral law. This once understood, is well worth the closest study of every minister, Rev. Smith not excepted. There can be no question as to the duty of ministers and preachers of religious truths, to teach the great fundamental truths which underlies all politics. In such *a sense* it is both the right and the duty of the minister to be a politician. The deeper and more radical they become, the more becomingly can they preach such principles of politics, which are in themselves the very base of practical religion. Was it the duty of the church to oppose slavery? If so, upon what grounds? Was it on account of the system being accursed and legalized? No, but because it was a social, political question, and had entered the body politic of civilization and morals. It was therefore the duty of the church to smite that wrong, as it was her right to hope for heaven. Hence, she justly receives due credit for the great part she took in the emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves; in the assertion of truth, and in the dignity of womanhood, and the sanctity of marriage and all was done, not merely by the preaching from the pulpit, but by "all sorts" of influences brought directly to bear upon social customs and legislation, and which had warped itself into the political system of our government. As it was the duty of the church to oppose slavery, opium trade, and fight against the rum traffic as long as that vice shall exist, so must it also fight against ignorance in and out of politics, because one of the calamities of barbarism is that weakness of mind and want of proper information on all moral and social questions of the hour, thus preventing savages from seeing a good end of life, and a good part of that end.

The pulpit, I opine, fails in its mission when it neglects to utter with "clearness, force and earnestness," principles of righteousness, and impress upon its members the obligation of citizenship, and the responsibility of selecting such political parties as upon the whole, they consider best adapted and most likely to promote what they believe to be the principles of good government.

The state of Texas, through the State Teachers' Association, adopted the following in their last meeting, to the effect that

"In view of the disorders of which the country has been, subjected and is still some extent the same, measures should be adopted to instill into the minds of the children in attendance at the public schools, the sentiment of patriotism, and to instruct them in the practical duties of American citizenship."

This is not only the exact object of the public schools of the land, but it should be one among the many objects of pulpit thought, study and teaching, for the church cannot afford that its pew freshet should rise above its pulpit tide water mark.

The attitude of the ministry, tending toward social or political reform, should be such as was taken by Christ. He always smote a wrong, social, moral or political He could have escaped crucifixion and torture, by allowing the wrongs he smote to go unheeded and untouched, "but how then," he asks, "shall the Scripture be fulfilled," etc. John the Baptist and Paul might have "escaped the edge of the sword;" Chrysostom, avoided banishment; Huss and Savonarola, the stake; Luther need not have risked his life at Worms, or Bunyan become a prisoner; nor the Wesleys mobbed, and Johnathan Edwards driven from his pulpit. "But how then will, the scriptures be fulfilled," etc, will Rev. Smith answer?

The same fate now threatens the ministry and churches. The one great trouble which increases their fatality is that they are too anxious for self-preservation, and have forgotten the very object of their own being and existence. The way then becomes open for church and ministerial suicide, and the course of Rev. Smith, as mapped out in his article, is a sure recipe. But a few simple rules on that line will greatly assist him in making the case of suicide a sure thing. The way to end it all,

> "The heart ache, and the thousand
> Natural shocks that flesh is heir to,"

Is to smother the truth, shun prohibition, for that will disturb the formal elements of a Sunday religiosity and divide. Teach that the simple gospel is the only remedy for all the social and complex ills "that flesh is heir to." Denounce oppression, ballot-box stuffing, lynching, in the abstract, avoid every issue that may arise, involving the social, domestic and commercial duties of life. Say nothing "against the * * * "darkness of the world," political treachery, legal proscription and class legislation. In short, give everything over to the control of the dreaded Socialist or fiendish Anarchist to the * * * if you wish (for I care not who). Give to them all the vital questions of the day, and confine the pulpit to "Children's Day," "Mission Day," "Rally Day" meetings, together with belabored and prolixed discussions of either end of eternity, creation, the fall, the flood, or the future state of man, omitting everything as pertaineth to the present life. At such a rate it will not take the common people long to discover that "the salt has lost its savor * * * good for nothing but to be cast out, and be trodden under foot of men."

Politics is a part of ethics, which consists in the regulation as well as the government of nations, for the preservation of its safety, prosperity and peace, with a large comprehension of the defense of its existence and rights. If the ministry would so teach and make it so understood, it would relieve the bias mind from many an unwholesome error, such as is likely to creep in if the opinion of Rev. Smith were accepted.

Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, speaking on this question, said: "When we find the most upright citizen taking no interest in politics, showing no zeal for the good government of the country, we may expect political stagnation and corruption." The course of such a proposition herein lies, to-wit: When the best citizen, either in church or ministry, manifest more interest in public affairs, we may then expect good government, honest administration, and a better state of affairs in all that pertains to the public trusts.

The idea that religion should be separated from other agencies and activities of advancing civilization, is sheer nonsense, a verb element of fanatics, which have no place and should have none, in the polity or policy of the church. Some go so far as to say, and it is intimated by Rev. Smith, that the ministry should "wholly ignore" what vitally concerns the material and social welfare of the masses. Such an obtuse insinuation can only eminate from that class of chin-musicians who are the sympathizers and co-operators of political demagogues.

"The ministers' especial field should be to the advancement of education. * * * Let him ever keep in mind that his divine call means he is to hold up the blood stained banner * * * and to preach the everlasting gospel."

So said Rev. Smith. The Reverend doubts the tenability of his proposition, which is clearly seen by careful analysis, followed up by a contradiction of ideal inference of terms.

In answer, we will simply say that the fact of one being a minister does not deprive him of citizenship, and as such he must have definite views, just as Rev. Smith (?) upon all subjects of vital interests, and is by force of his views, bound to use his influence on the side of good government. His Sunday dress does not disqualify him from week day service, nor his "white cravat" from correcting the political abuses that there in occur, as one among the toiling masses. We admit that our position in the Sanctuary involves a "special obligation," but that specialty of obligation in per se makes it all the more our duty to be at the service of every righteous cause, and to have opinions of a sound and useful kind concerning all issues of general importance.

The idea (?) that a minister is to confine himself to dry and abstract theology, and wholly attend to the interests of eternity, does not appear to me as being the highest type of a christian living, and we should like to have it proven by Rev. Smith et. al. If his Sunday preaching is of any importance, (?) it ought, and must be adapted to the conditions of existing circumstances in the present NOW. and not only in the pulpit, but in all the broad and varied realms of moral, industrial, commercial, material and political society. If he cannot do this he deserves to be unhorsed and undressed. See?

To emancipate a chained Bible was the great need of the 16th century, and to accomplish this the printing press was given by God as a medium of secular influence. Scholars, Kings and electors recognized the duty, but shrunk from its performance. One heard the call, and was impressed with the belief that God never imposes a duty without making plain a way for its accomplishment. Luther was correct. His faith was a life-faith, and one of action.

Amidst the arrest of human progress, by the divine right of Kings, which enslaved the conscience of christians, and obstructed the world's movement towards religious toleration. John Knox was born. His bold declaration, "That Kings ruled only by the consent of the people," fired the heart of Presbyterianism. The way was open, and constitutional liberty was born—the son of John Knox. One hundredth year after, the birth of American liberty was heralded forth, only to be re-echoed by another—the emancipation of the Negro. The time has now come when the christian world must see the duty of the hour; when her ministers should be on the alert, and not stand like "dumb driven cattle," but be heroes in the strife. Fears may be at first aroused, but

> "Give to the winds thy fears,
> Hope and be undismayed."

Conscience will thereafter be quickened, and finally be won to action. Churches may become disruped, decisions of courts subverted, class legislation enacted, justice paralyzed, years of mob violence, lynchings, oppression and wholesale murders may follow, none of these can be taken as excuses in God's eye for ministerial failure to meet the duty. He hath made plain by the only method which His providence has opened for a consumation of His purpose. Every plea that is made falls beneath the seething rebuke of the Master as straining at gnats. Such a church, such a ministry, the Teacher loudly speaks to "Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Ye build the sepulchres of the prophets and garnish the tombs of the righteous. Ye serpents, ye offsprings of vipers, how shall ye escape the judgement of hell?"

The Minister who loves policy better than principal, is unworthy of the name he bears, and is unfit for the heaven he preaches and sings. He who avoids duty for fear of the responsibilities thereto appertaining, or the dangers attending, is unworthy of his Master who gave Himself for him and the church, that redemption might follow from every specie of iniquity, thus purifying unto Himself both church and ministry as His own possession.

Zion is Coming.

Chicago, Ill., Special.

For more than twenty years has the A. M. E. Zion church endeavored to establish itself in this great city but seemingly, of no avail; every effort has been thwarted. The pastor, Rev. D. J. Donohoo, was sent here in '93, being the fourth minister appointed in said year, who with a remaining few, has diligently labored and waited for Zion's success of which, thank God, a glimmer of the dazzling rays can be caught as they begin to dawn upon her.

During last year, the church was totally demolished by fire, proving disastrous to the church numerically and spiritually, as well as financialy, as many became discouraged and left the connection. The Reverend seems perplexed and fails to understand why so many, having been members of this connection in other cities, should come to Chicago and desert it in its direst distress knowing that it is one of the brightest gems in the christian firmament, though in this part of the vineyard "the harvest is truly great but the laborers are few."

On the 17th of April, '94, the pastor called the members together and had the church incorporated under the name of Walters Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion church. He began collecting money to buy property to erect a church. After hard struggling he has succeeded in purchasing a two story frame at 3736 Armour avenue, which is valued at $6 000. It is undergoing repairs for worship. This is the first property they have owned in this city and I think they deserve much credit. The Reverend says for Zion's sake, he will not hold his peace.

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LOST RELATIVES.

I would like to know the whereabouts of my husband, Stephen Low. When last heard from he was at Marion, Ind. Any information will be gladly received. America Low, Gallatin Tenn.

Notice! I am desirous to find the whereabouts of my cousin, Mrs. M. A. Robinson. The last I heard of her she was keeping a grocery store in Indianapolis. Her husband's name is Edward Robinson. I am all alone in the world, and am anxious to find her. Address Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, Jamestown, P. C. Rhode Island.

My mother's name is Lucinda Yarndle, and I had one half-brother named John and an own brother named Nelson. I have two half-sisters, Sarah and Mary. My father died when I was four years old, in Knox county, Tennessee. My father's name was Harry Lamb. The last time I saw them was in Lawrence, Kan. I wrote to them from Missoula, but did not hear from them. Address, H. Lamb, Kalispel, Mont.

I would like to know the whereabouts of my three sisters, Lucretia, Eliza and Polly Sadler. Our mother's name was Pricilla Sadler. She belonged to Fannie Sadler, an old maid. Our father's name was Ranel Spilman; he belonged to Jim Spilman. Our home was Lael, Garrett county, Ky., eight miles from Langston and eleven miles from Richmond, Ky. Any information would be very thankfully received by their sister, Sallie Johnson. Address, 339 E. Jefferson street, Decatur, [illegible]; in care of L. Earnest.

I have a son; have not seen him since the war. His name is Thomas Taylor Turner, my home was in Madison Co., Tennessee, but I left him in Columbus Kentucky with a man by the name of John Stevens, who was a Telegraph Operator. He was between the age of 7 and 8. His father's name was Sam Turner and my name was Henrietta Turner. Every pastor will please read this to his congregation, and readers will please inquire. Any one giving information will oblige Henrietta Wallace, 1408 Maple St., Des Moines, Ia.

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are talismans more precious than gold, friends who never change, and whose influences are as elevating and lasting as the tender love of motherhood as it first shines forth in the beauty and mystery of maternity. Some one has said: "Give me to write the songs of a people, and I care not who make their laws." Show us the books your boys and girls are supplied with, and we will tell you the sort of men and women they will become to be. We have at much expense and trouble, secured these bargains in these great books solely and only for your benefit; thus placing within the reach of all a library of deathless thought, of rare great books. Address all communications to

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER.

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We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes and brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return manuscripts unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article. We will not pay for matter unless it is ordered. All matter for publication must reach the office by Monday of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue.

AGENTS.

Agents are wanted in every town and city not now occupied, and liberal inducements will be given to the same. Send for our extraordinary inducements to agents.

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Regular display—10 cents per line per insertion—agate measure, (14 lines to the inch). Discounts: 3 months, 10 per cent; 6 months, 20 per cent; 12 months, 33⅓ per cent. Pure reading matter, 50 cents per line per insertion. Business locals, 15 cents per line per insertion.

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THE FREEMAN,
GEORGE L. KNOX, - - Publisher,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1894.

THE LABEL.

The date on the label of your paper shows to what time you have paid. It serves both as a receipt and a request for payment. Thus:

"MISS MATTIE MAYS, 1 93,"

Shows that the paper has been paid for up to that time.

"MISS CLARA HELM, 1 94,"

Shows that the time will then expire. If proper credit has not been given within two or three weeks from time of payment, notify us.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Golden Rules.

1. Write on one side of the paper.
2. Write plainly, intelligibly.
3. Do your own spelling.
4. When you've said a thing, stop.
5. Get your matter in this office by Tuesday of each week.
6. Do not ask us to return rejected manuscript. We can't do it.
7. If your article does not appear, don't abuse the editor and order him to stop your paper, for remember such actions make you look small.

And finally:

When you've got a thing to say,
Say it. Don't take half a day.
When your tale's got a little in it,
Crowd the whole thing in a minute.
Life is short—a fleeting vapor—
Don't you fill the whole newspaper
With a tale which at a pinch
Could be crowded in an inch.
Boil her down until she simmers;
Polish her until she glimmers.
When you've got a thing to say,
Say it. Don't take half a day.

VOTE early.

WHAT will the harvest be—corn or husks?

ONE hundred hours more will tell the story.

LOOK for the eagle, and then stamp within the square surrounding him.

DON'T remember that you "traded." Vote without dickering. Vote straight!

WEIGHED in the balance and found wanting—the party of Grover Cleveland.

WE have faith to believe that Indiana intends to redeem herself next Tuesday.

"UP, men, and at 'em." When the sun goes down next Tuesday evening let the victory be complete.

THE next three days are pregnant with great changes in the manipulation of the political machinery of this government.

WE would'nt be surprised if the News' horoscope of the situation will prove to be about the thing, and the "Grass Burner" be given a ticket to return home, but—.

DON'T "scratch," but strike from the shoulder for the eternal principles of the best political party the sun ever shone upon. Stamp your ballot in the square surrounding the eagle.

THE Turner episode was an unfortunate affair, in that it caused wrong impressions to get somewhat abroad of Indianapolis colored people. We trust nothing of the kind will happen again. As far as Turner is concerned, his days of intelligent speech-making are over, and he has become to be more an object of pity and charitable derision than anything else.

HON. GEO. L. KNOX, who has just returned from a successful campaigning trip through the middle, eastern and western tier of counties, feels justified in hoping for a great Republican victory next Tuesday.

THE Hon. Frederick Douglass and Miss Ida B. Wells spoke at the anti lynching mass-meeting held Tuesday night in Providence, R. I., under the auspices of The American Liberty Defense League, of which R. C. O. Benjamin is president. We acknowledge an invitation to have attended.

WE wish to record a late acknowledgement of an invitation from the committee to have been present at the grand reception tendered the citizens of St. Louis by the L'Ouverture Manual Training Department, at the public school exhibit in the Exposition, which took place Friday evening, Oct. 19.

REV. C. O. H. THOMAS, A. M., LL. B., whose field of labor is at present in New Jersey, is one of the scholars of the race and a polemic of reputation and rank. His contribution to this issue, "Politics, Ministers and Religion," to be found on the third page, is a splendid contribution to the current literature of the hour. Read it.

BE honest now, look this number of THE FREEMAN over with care and tell us, not all speaking at once, are you not proud of it as a race journal, among all the publications of the race, has it an equal, does it not stand alone, unapproached? "There are others," but there is but one great national Afro-American journal and its name is THE FREEMAN. Now is the time to subscribe.

IT is meet and fitting now that the grand wind-up is at hand, to compliment the young colored voters of Indianapolis, especially for the gallant and untiring fight they have made for the party in Marion county and its candidates up to the present time. They have wreathed their brows with laurel by setting the momentum to a pace encouraging to contemplate.

THE FREEMAN goes everywhere, its scope is NATIONAL, not local. When great matters are to be discussed, when the attention of all the race is wanted, when LEADERS have complaints to make or suggestions to urge, they quite naturally and very sensibly, don't you think, seek the columns of THE FREEMAN. Application: If you would keep abreast of the times, if you would keep posted, subscribe for THE FREEMAN.

SPECIAL attention is called to the very able and exhaustive article on the second page of this issue, captioned "The Negro in Southern Politics," contributed by the Hon. I. T. Montgomery, of Mississippi. At some time in the near future we shall attempt an editorial review of the same, but in the meantime we urge our readers to peruse it for their own delectation and instruction along the lines of certain phases in Southern politics, than which no one is better qualified to instruct them than our erudite Mississippian and friend, the Hon. Isaiah T. Montgomery.

WHAT MIGHT BE—"IF"—

If the Democratic State ticket is elected Lockwood will be the Governor of New York, for it is fully understood that if Hill is elected he will not accept the office unless there is a Democrat majority in the State Legislature to name a Democrat to fill his seat in the Senate. He has more than personal reasons for this resolution. There will be a difference of only one or two votes between the two parties in the United States Senate after the 4th of March next, and the selection of a Republican to succeed Hill from New York might turn the scale. Therefore, Hill cannot resign his presresponsibility unless he can insure a successor of his own sort, which is practicably impossibly. Thus, by giving his support to the regular ticket, the President would be helping his friend Lockwood instead of his enemy Hill to the Governor's chair, but at the same time the latter would enjoy all the glory of the victory and success in the campaign would make him the foremost man in the Democratic party and an invincible candidate for the presidential nomination. Grover Cleveland has too much human nature in his skin to contribute willingly to any such chapter in American history.—New York correspondent Chicago Record.

A big man in many respects, no question about it, who as long as American history is read will be rated one of its striking figures, yet, it is also a fact, Grover Cleveland, the monarch of Gray Gables and President of the United States, is one of the most spiteful and unforgiving of men. Hill is his bete noir.

CLEVELAND'S PRAYER.

O Gray Gables, blest retreat!
Home of Me and wisdom's seat!
Ere I leave thy lofty dome,
Out into the world to roam,
Make me like thy cold, gray stones—
Callous to my party's groans!

Like thy grim and mossy walls,
Grant that though the party falls,
I may stand unshaken then.
More upright than other men;
May I need no other legs
Then my own stanch, sturdy pegs!

Though thunder claps reverberate
Around my consecrated pate;
Though lightings flash and tempests blow,
And I be cussed by friend and foe;
Still grant that I unyielding be,
Like thy gray stones, O Home of Me!

—[New York Evening Sun (Dem.)

GOOD BYE.

Kiss me, and say good-bye;
Good-bye; there is no word to say but this,
Nor any lips left for my lips to kiss,
Nor any tears to shed when these tears dry;
Kiss me, and say good-bye.

Farewell, be glad, forget;
There is no need to say "forget," I know,
For youth is youth and time will have it so,
And though your lips are pale and your eyes wet,
Farewell, you must forget.

You shall bring home your sheaves,
Many and heavy and with blossoms twined
Of memories that go not out of mind;
Let this one sheaf be twined with happy leaves
When you bring home your sheaves.

In garnered loaves of thine,
The ripe good fruit of many hearts and years,
Somewhere let this lie gray and salt with tears;
It grew too near the sea wind and the brine
Of life, this love of mine.

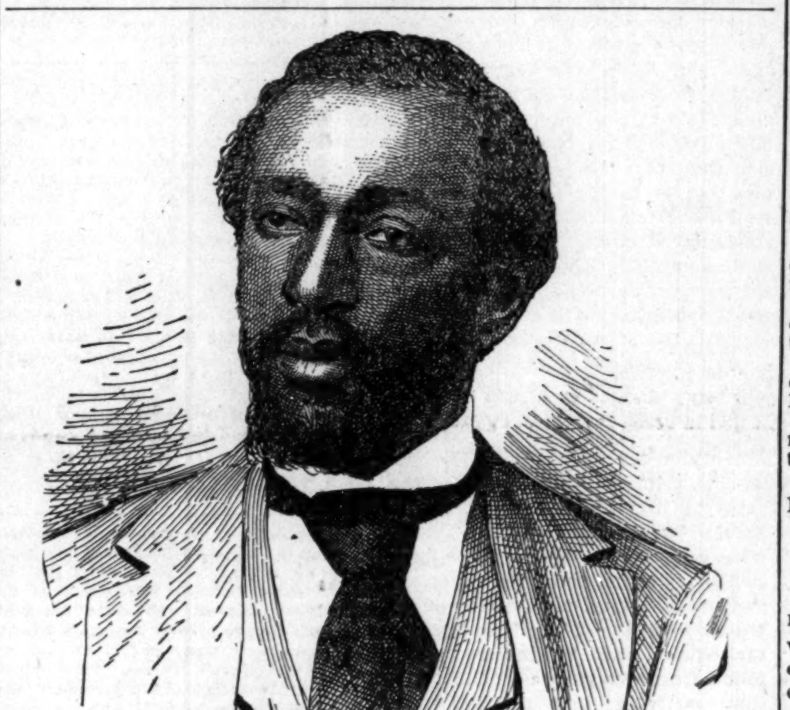
This sheaf was spoiled in spring,
And over-long was green and early sere,
And never gathered gold in the late year
From autumn suns and moons of harvesting,
But failed in frost of spring.

Yet was it thine, my sweet,
This love, though weak as young corn withered,
Whereof no man may gather and make bread;
Thine, though it never knew the summer heat;
Forget not quite, my sweet.

—[ANDREW LANG.

A PARTING REQUEST.

Before sundown of next Tuesday THE FREEMAN will have been read by over one hundred thousand Negroes, scattered throughout thirty-five different States. We have one parting request to make—vote the Republican ticket at all hazards, and, above a'l, vote for every man of your own race that you can, regardless of the ticket he is to be found upon. There are thousands of reasons, not applicable to the white man's case, why, when place and power is the prize, the Negro should cleave to his own; and not one good one why he should not.



HON. ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY,

Of Mississippi. See article from his pen, "The Negro in Southern Politics," 2d page of this issue.

EDITOR CHASE "BESTS" US.

WILL Bro. Chase please explain what he is driving at in the following excerpt taken from the wide-awake "Bee" of last issue?

"Mr. W. Allison Sweeney, who took part in the movement with Purvis, was attacked editorially through the columns of the Bee by Frederick Douglass, jr. The attack was written in the Recorder's Office and revised by the old man."

Now its barely possible, editorially, at some time, forgotten by us, we may have taken part in some movement looking to the public good, engaged in by Prof. Purvis, but to save us we cannot recall it, nor the attack our dear friend Chase permitted Mr. Douglass, jr., to make upon us.

"GREAT" NEGROES.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, the noted and very much in earnest editor of that sterling race publication, the Richmond Planet, takes exceptions in his last issue to certain remarks of ours, on the general disposition of Negro editors to abuse the adjective "great," when rating and placing members of the race. We regret that the stress upon our columns forbids us the pleasure of reviewing his polished and able reflections at this time, but will do so at our earliest opportunity. In the meantime across the miles, that separates "Ingeany" from the "Old Dominon," mother of presidents and brave intelligent Negroes, we waft our friend and co-worker our sincerest appreciation. Mr. Mitchell is a gentleman of the kidney we admire. He is A MAN.

AN AFRICAN WAIF.

THE age of miracles and supernatural intervention is popularly supposed to have passed, nevertheless the story of the African waif and protege of Sullivan street A. M. E. church of New York City, as related on the sixth page of this issue, reads like the musty chronicles of those by-gone traditional periods, when "spirits walked the earth," and supernatural direction was not a surprise. The prompt response of Dr. Henderson and his philanthropic congregation to the longings and desires of the untutored Bush Boy from Africa' distant shores, is one of those incidents in real life the contemplation of which, is to lift up and set in action the higher and better instincts of our natures. Surely one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and from the converted lips of the savage of yesterday, may drop the evidence of a faith that passeth understanding.

BYNUM'S DEFEAT PREDICTED.

The probabilities at this writing are that Mr. Bynum will be defeated. His comfortable majority of two years ago is likely to reach the vanishing point, and to appear, in good part, at least, on the negative side of the line. Contributing to this probable result are two sets of causes, general and particular. In the first place, Mr. Bynum will suffer with all Democrats because of the general drift this year to the Republican party.

* * * * * * * *

Many earnest Democrats are of the opinion that a good, sound "thrashing" will do the party good in this year of grace. They point to the record of Congress with its sugar scandal and complete domination by the mercenary Gorman-Brice coterie; they point to Tammanyism and Hillism in New York; to Altgeld and Hopkins in Illinois; to free-silverism in Ohio and they say that a party unfortunately identified with so much that is demoralizing needs stinging rebuke. From this feeling among Democrats Mr Bynum will suffer. He will suffer also from the disaffection of a large number of the independents, or mugwumps. They feel even more strongly that the Democrats deserve rebuke. Many of them who are earnest tariff-reformers and who believe that there is more hope for tariff reform from Democrats than Republicans, think that the tariff question is now settled for at least two years; that no reactionary steps can be taken in any event, so long as Mr. Cleveland is President. A rebuke to Democratic inefficiency, they think, can therefore be safely administered this year without hurt to the tariff reform cause. So, many independents, who have heretofore voted for Mr. Bynum, will this year vote for Mr. Henry. In addition to the general reason already explained many of them are strongly opposed to Mr. Bynum because of his devotion to the spoils system—his working the officers for his own political advantage; because of his nepotism in appointing his own son to the naval academy, instead of throwing the appointment open to the competition of all the youths of the district; and because of his vacillating and uncertain position in regard to silver and money question generally. It must be admitted that there is force in all these reasons for opposing Mr. Bynum. We have much sympathy with them.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Bynum will also suffer from purely factional opposition in the ranks of the Democratic party, especially of the country. This opposition owes its origin, according to our information, to the manner in which Mr Bynum has distributed the spoils. It is alleged that he has broken promise and recommended the nomination of certain men after he had given assurances of support to other men. One set of anti-Bynum Democrats have a semi secret organization and are actively and earnestly opposing him. So the wretched spoils business has hurt Mr. Bynum both with his independent supporters and with strict party men, who feel that they have been deceived in the division of the party favors. Mr. Bynum has been hurt also in Madison county, where Mr. Henry lives, by the despicable course of Democratic newspapers in seeking to disparage Mr Henry. The stupid affidavit business has proved to be a boomerang, as is usually the case. Mr Henry is popular and highly respected in his own community and his neighbors resent the attempt at detraction.—[Indianapolis News.

Some people hereabouts, friends of the "Grass Burner," will take hope now that the Indianapolis News has shied its caster in the ring against him, on the ground of it being a dead hoodoo to its friends. However, we trust the News is on the right scent this time—in fact, we believe it is.

PARTING INJUNCTIONS.

If you prefer a good, square meal, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you like British politics best, then vote the Democratic ticket.

If you like American politics, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you like to stand your ground against Germany and Great Britain, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you like to see the flag flying, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you like to see the American flag the laughing stock of mankind, then vote the Democratic ticket.

If you like to see it flying in glory and in honor, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you wish to join the party of slavery and disunion, of rebellion, of bankruptcy, of failure and dispair, then vote the Democratic ticket.

If you wish to join a party of progress, of union, of freedom and of victory and hope, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you want the mortgage on your house foreclosed, you had better vote the Democratic ticket.

If you want it paid off, you had better vote the Republican ticket,

If you want wages to go down, then vote the Democratic ticket.

If you want wages to go up, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you like three days' work in the week better than six, then vote the Democratic ticket.

If you like six days better than three, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you like to have two men seeking one job, then vote the Democratic ticket.

If you like to have two jobs seeking one man, then vote the Republican ticket.

If you want your mills managed by college professors, then vote the Democratic ticket.

If you want them managed by business men, then vote the Republican ticket.—Boston Advertiser.

HERE AND THERE FROM M'KINLEY'S RECENT NEW YORK TOUR.

BATAVIA, Oct. 26, 8:15 A. M.—Governor McKinley began his day's speech-making here. He was accompanied by the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers and Mr. J. A. Butler, of Buffalo; Mayor George W. Aldridge and Ira I. Otis, of Rochester, and other prominent Republicans. A large crowd awaited the arrival of the special train. Amid cheering and music and the waving of hats and flags, the Governor was escorted to a platform near the court-house, from which he addressed the crowd for fifteen minutes. "Republicans are fighting for American trade for Americans," he said. "And we shall win." He departed amid great applause and cries of "Yes, we'll win."

†—†

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26, 9:15 A. M.—Republican campaign clubs with banners, bands and big fire crackers, and a company of the Fifty-fourth regiment, met the McKinley party at the depot and escorted them to Franklin Square, where 8,000 people had assembled. Cannon boomed a welcome as the Governor arose to speak. Mayor Aldridge pinned a badge on the Governor's coat, bearing the inscription: "American wages for American workingmen." "I indorse that sentiment," said McKinley, and he used it for the text of his speech. Fifty mills and factories had closed for one hour, so that the employes could hear McKinley.

†—†

CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 26, 10:20 A. M.—Assemblyman Ainsworth and Congressman Dolivea did the talking at Pittsford from the car platform. A big crowd was at the depot here. Cannon boomed, bells rang and the crowd hurrahed for McKinley and protection. The Governor replied to the speech of the Vice-President in Brooklyn last night: "Vice-President Stevenson alluded to the great prosperity of the country enjoyed during President Cleveland's first administration, and said that existing distress was caused solely by the tariff law of 1890 and other Republican legislation No intelligent people can be so deceived. Mr. Cleveland did nothing more than execute Republican law and Republican purpose."

†—†

GENEVA, Oct. 26, 11:15 A. M.—Two thousand enthusiastic Republican met McKinley and his friends at the depot. The employes of the Dunning Iron Works, 150 in number, were formed into a company and shouted themselves hoarse for the Governor. Referring to an interrupter while he was speaking in Dunkirk yesterday, McKinley said: "The young man wanted our idle mechanics to go to raising wheat, but I take it that what the farmers of this country want is not more wheat raisers, but more wheat eaters. The foreign market is a great Free Trade shadow dance. When you get to it there is nothing in it."

†—†

SENECA FALLS, Oct. 26, 11:40 A. M.—Verily, the hills and valleys re-echoed the shouts of the vast crowd which cheered the Ohio Governor as he left his car here. Women mingled with 4,000 voters, who greeted the protectionist leader. "Speech!" "Speech!" they yelled. McKinley said: "For the thirty years we lived under Republican protective policy, the meal tub of the government was always full, and the meal tub of the people was never empty. Every time you make it easier for the foreign product to come into this market, you make it harder for the American product to stay in this market."

†—†

AUBURN, Oct. 26, 12:30 P. M.—McKinley was hailed here as the "protector of workingmen." Hundreds rushed to the car trying to shake him by the hand. Flags waved, a cannon fired a salute and the cheering was deafening. Six thousand people heard the Governor speak on the necessity of lifting the Empire State out of Democratic control. "This is a business campaign," said the Governor. "We want our trade for our own people. Europe should take care of herself. Congress this summer was engaged in handing our industrial prosperity over to people across the water. We want you to help us undo that wrong."

†—†

SYRACUSE, Oct. 26, 7:30 P. M.—McKinley had only time in Utica to place flowers upon the grave of Roscoe Conkling and his wife. His speech in Seward Park was a glorious eulogy of Lincoln and Seward; "Divinely gifted men, who, mounting up from high to higher, became the pillar of the people's hope, the center of the world's desire." A supper was given the Governor at the Yates House here by the reception committee, immediately after which he jumped into a carriage and was whirled away to Alhambra hall. After expounding protection to the audience there, McKinley went to the City Hall and talked to as many as could crowd into the place.

SOME PROGNOSTICATIONS.

It is a wet and miserable day in New York. Within the Hill headquarters at the Park-avenue Hotel no ray of sunshine falls. The Senator himself, hoarse and half worn out by the vigils of the battle, is over in Long Island stirring up the faithful. At the headquarters the work of the campaign on as usual, but there does not seem to be much animation or enthusiasm about it. The practiced eye can detect in chiefs and clerks signs of weariness, of discouragement, either temporary or chronic. Obviously there are other clouds in the sky than those which deluge the streets—clouds that are not so likely to lift with the coming of the morning sun Presently a big, strong man, a Democrat of national reputation, a warrior of many hard-fought campaigns, takes me aside.

"You want to know how we feel about things, what we are doing or trying to do? You want to tell the loyal Democrats of the West how goes the battle with us down in New York? Well, say to them we are fighting for our lives, for the life of the national Democratic party itself, against tremendous odds. We believe we are getting stronger every day, and that we may yet win, but in the nature of the case we are not confident. *We are* simply doing our best.

"The stakes are heavy. Perhaps you do not realize what it is we are struggling for. In the first place, the Democratic party of New York is threatened with annihilation. If the Republicans can elect the Governor and the Assembly, and carry their constitutional amendments, the Democratic party of this State may as well hang its harp on a willow tree. We could not rally ourselves for the presidential campaign of 1896. We should become hopeless, practically defunct. So far as we are concerned, the presidential election would go by default, and the remainder of the country would get the chance that it has been waiting for to elect a Democratic President without the aid of New York."—[New York Correspondence Chicago Herald.

The old Democratic "warrior" is, we believe, in the main, about plumb in his prognostications. Next Tuesday may be the day selected by the fates that reign over political affairs on which will be recorded the last gasp of the Democratic party in New York, or—it may not. See?

A CHANCE

For More Young Colored Men To Study For the Ministry.

The demand all through the South is for an educated ministry. Young men who want to educate themselves for the ministry can do so at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala, at very small expense. A chance will be given some to work out all their expenses. An excellent new building, Phelps Hall, containing chapel, recitation rooms, bed rooms, library and reading rooms, is devoted wholly to the use of students studying for the the ministry. Those wanting to enter should write at once to Booker T. Washington, Principal, Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee, Ala.

Their Partor Remembered.

Jerseyville, Ill., Special.

The Mt. Olive Baptist church of this city has called to its pastorate elder J. E. Jackson, A. B. B. D, formerly of Chicago. To show their appreciation for their pastor the members met at the church laden last Thursday night with a variety of good things to donate to the Elder and his family. After spending a few moments in song service, the donators proceeded to the pastors house and there unloaded themselves of their donations. The following marshalled the line of march: Mr. and Mrs. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, Mr. Wm. J. King, Mr. John Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan and son, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Brown, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Jane Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. John Waddie and son, Mrs. Jane Ware, Mrs. Winchester, Mrs. Rose Howard.

Theory of Kindergarten Methods

A Study from Froebel's "Education of Man."

BY ELIZABETH H. BAKER, NASHVILLE, TENN.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK]

THIRD "GIFT" OF THE KINDERGARTEN—THE CUBE.

"In the normal child of about three years the inherent spirit of investigation begins to show itself. He breaks his toys, opens boxes and drawers in his eagerness to see the inside of things, to "see the wheels go round." The child is simply trying to satisfy his natural needs, and if he is provided with Frobel's Third Gift and guided to its right use, he will become a builder, a creator, instead of a destroyer.

The Third Gift is a polished box containing a wooden two inch cube, divided into eight equal cubes by halving it in its length, breadth and height, each one representing the large one on a small scale. It can be purchased for 20 cts; 28 cts by mail. Each child should have a box of his own, and the mother or teacher should have hers. Details are of great importance in early life and the teacher should carefully impress the ideas of neatness and order in taking out and putting away his playthings. With a box in front of each, at the signal 1, pull out the lid about one half an inch, 2, turn upside down with lid towards child; 3, pull out lid; 4, place lid behind box; 5, lift up box carefully; 6, set box on lid. The cube now appears as a whole to the child. The child may now divide the cube and play with it, being led gradually to see that each part represents the whole, except in size. The object at present is to impress upon the child its divisibility in which it is different from the first and second Gifts. Counting of the parts is not done at the first, as number is a more abstract idea than form. The small child can learn but little arithmetic while it can learn to name nearly all geometrical forms. There are three series of forms developed in the plays with the Third Gift—forms of life, forms of beauty and forms of knowledge.

I. Forms of life are most interesting to the little child because they are most real to him. Having placed the Gift before him, let him take up the right hand front cube and place it on the left hand, back cube. Let him call it a stove and prepare dishes for mamma or visitors or for a child's lunch. Another child may think it looks like a dressing bureau or a flower stand. Let each call it any name he chooses and encourage him to talk. The teacher thus has opportunity to correct faulty grammar, to teach distinct articulation, clearness of expression, readiness of speech and proper inflections, What a preparation for good reading!

By moving one block at a time the stove may be transformed into a sofa; into two armchairs for mamma and papa; into papa's boots; into papa's hat, and so on into an infinite variety of objects. These are called life form and are varied to suit the ingenuity and will of the child with this one requirement, that the blocks are never to be scattered about, but one form must succeed another until he wishes to quit play, when the blocks are to be built up into a cube and returned to their box in an ordinary manner.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

1796. CENTENNIAL 1896.

Appeal of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

To all Evangelical Churches of the United States of America and to the Methodist bodies of Canada and the British Isles, Greeting:

Through the great mercies of God, we, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, have been brough within two years of the close of the first one hundredth anniversary of our history as a separate and distinct organization.

In 1796 James Varick and others, because of the existence of proscription and other conditions which hindered their intellectual development and religious growth, and prevented them from engaging in the work of spreading the cause of Christ and uplifting their fellows according as they felt themselves moved by the spirit of God, withdrew from the Mother Church and formed a separate and distinct organization, out of which has grown the great African Methodist Episcopal Zion church.

We congratulate ourselves on having had a man of such unselfish motives, sterling qualities and pronounced ability as an organizer and leader, to head this great religious movement; he was the first man of the race to grasp the great idea of a purely religious Negro organization. During this hundred years our church has grown from a handful to nearly 400,000 communicants, embracing every section of the United States, Canada, a part of Africa and some of the Islands of the Sea. It has taken a foremost part in all movements affecting the moral, intellectual and spiritual welfare of the race.

At the session of the General Conference held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1892, it was decided that we should hold our One Hundredth Anniversary in October, 1896, in the "Mother Zion," (or first established church of the connection) now situated on the corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, New York City, N. Y.

We take this medium through which to inform you of our intention and to earnestly ask your sympathy and co-operation to make this Centennial effort a success in advancing the Redeemer's Kingdom and in the elevation of the race.

It is our purpose to hold a ten day Centennial conference, two sessions each day, at which time papers will be read and such subjects discussed as may be agreed upon.

Every denomination or religious organization is cordially invited to participate with us. We especially invite all Methodist organizations to take part with us.

Each denomination desiring representation will please communicate with Bishop A. Walters, D. D., Chairman Centennial Committee, No, 353 Bleeker street, New York City, N. Y.

Signed:

Ex. Com.
Bishop J. W. Hood, D. D. LL. D.,
" C. C. Petty, A. M., D. D.,
" J. P. Thompson, D. D.,
" C. R. Harris, D. D ,
" T. H. Lomax, D. D.,
" I. C. Clinton, D. D.,
" A. Walters, D. D.,
Rev. Wm. Howard Day, D. D.,
" G W. Clinton, A. M.,
" J. W. Alstork, D. D.,
" W. H. Goler, D. D.,
" E. George Biddle, B. D.,
" R S. Rives,
" W. H Chambers,
" H. Blake,
" J S. Caldwell, B. D.,
" J. P. Thompson, D. D.,
Hon. J. C. Dancy, General Manager.

Returned After Twenty-one Years.

Columbus, Ga., Special.

Mrs J. W. Rutledge of New York, after a pleasant visit to the family of W. E. Terry, Esq., has returned home. She was absent from our city twenty-one years, having left when quite small. All her old friends were happy to have her come again. The teachers met at Prof. Spencer's to prepare and foster plans to entertain the teachers in June next. The rally at St. James October 14 realized nearly $400. A grand rally was held at 6th avenue Baptist church last Sunday. Our doctors, C. S. Swan and E. H. Mayer are in attendance at the Medical Convention in Macon. Mrs. Phoebe B. Weston Hardin of Chicago, lectured at St. James A. M. E and 6th avenue Baptist churches, Oct. 30th and 31st, on "What I saw at the World's Fair and what I heard at the World's Congresses of Religion." Mrs. I. B. Turner is on the sick list. The mother of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hardin is quite sick at their residence on 10th street.

Died for Love.

Carmi, Ill., Special.

"The Indian Squaw" entertainment given at the opera house last Saturday night was a unique affair. Rev. Thornton made a splendid squaw the proceeds were over thirty dollars. Mrs. Rosie Gray, of Indinapolis, was in the city visiting her parents. Bob Dixon was cut very badly by Fred Bush. Taborian Temple is in the prospering state. Chas. Mitchell sold fifteen hundred bushel of wheat. Mrs. T. W. Hay lost her house by fire. John Driver, of Evansville, was in the city last Sunday. Miss Florence Cofield living near Harrisburg, shot herself with suicidal intent from the effects of which she died. Cause love. Rev. Hamblin, of Philadelphia, passed through the city. You shou'd subscrbe for The Freeman edited by colored men.

THE OLD PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

Many in Attendance on Conference—Grain is Very Good.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Special.

The "Old People's Concert" on the 26th inst., was an object lesson for the young. It was under the management of Tom Davis and wife; the receipts were $14. Rev. E. McKiney and wife passed through here, and stopped long enough to load his wife with presents on the 27th. Rev. A. Henderson is in the city. Rev. J. A. Jones, with many of the ministers of the adjoining towns and county, attended conference on the 29th at Franklin. Prof. E. L. Peacock of Wartrose school, B P. Thompson, T. T. Ransom and wife, James Edmunson, Miss Laura Frasir, Mrs. James Greer, S. C. Rainey and many teachers were in town on the 27th. Prof. Charlie Davis, jr., is a straightforward young man. Hons. G M. Tillman, J C. Napier, W. F. Ownby, J. W. Grant and other Republicans will speak here before Nov. 6th. Mrs. Cinda Whitesides was in town on the 23rd. Her husband will go back to the Aken farm. Mrs. Dan Blakemore has a new way of cleaning feathers. The farmers say the corn crops are very good, but the dry weather prevents them from sowing. Rev. S F. Morten, editor of the Bedford County Times, always speaks favorable and in the right time of enterprises that are gotten up by the Negro.

Mr. Editor please tell me why it is that the Negroes who call themselves leaders will not take race papers and read them? You see them go to the postoffice and come away with a letter, and sometimes nothing, while others of the race will come away with three or four papers at one time. If we "get there" we must read The Freeman and keep up with the times. Rev. Dr. Nickels of the C. P. church, Nashville, preached a very learned sermon on the 23rd. He is building a new church. Prof. R. P. Purdy was in to take tea on the 28th. Chas. Genning has a very bad eye. Mrs. Mary Ann Genning is a worker; her sons, Félix and Minor, are also good workers. James Gilliland says God bless The Freeman and hope she may live forever. We join in the hope. The Freeman is and has done a great work in righting the wrongs done the race. Get it at W. H. Gosling's store.

Wilberforce University Notes.

Wilberforce, O., Special.

Judge Hulick, M. C., addressed the members of the University Tuesday. He advised the young men and women to build for themselves spotless characters and prepare for the complete investure of civil and political rights. The delegation of the Baptist Association convening at Xenia, by special request, visited the University last week. Lectures were given by Dr. Stewart of Louisville, Ky., Rev. J. H. Thomas of Chicago, and Mrs. C. R. McDonald, president of W. B. M. S. Bishop B. W Arnett made the response on the part of the University.

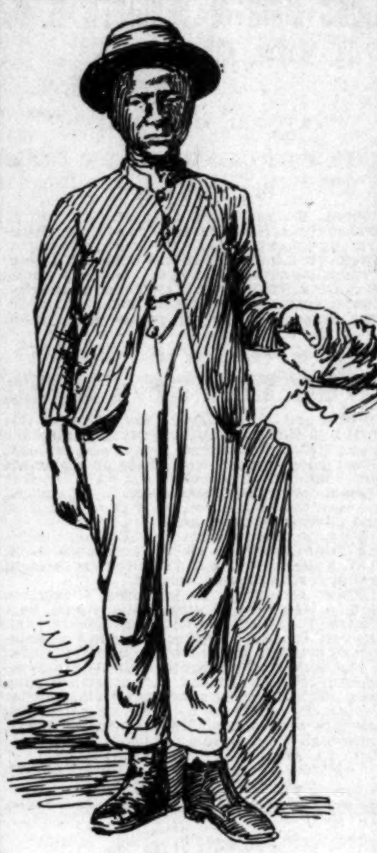
Miss Elizabeth L. Jackson, lady principal, visited Xenia Friday evening. President Mitchell and many of the students attended the Republican meeting at Xenia Saturday evening. Ex-Governor Foraker, Judge Hulick and others were the speakers. W B DuBois, professor of Ancient Languages, for exercise took a sturdy walk to Xenia, a distance of 3½ miles. Bishop Arnett is attending to matters of importance in Cincinnati. Misses Jennie Warying and Eva Holland are visiting relatives near the University. Twelve new students arrived last week. The tailor will commence making the military suits next week. Revs Olden and Grant of Topeka, and Prof. Scott were guests of Mrs. Bishop Arnett Sunday evening.

BIBLE SCENERY SHOWN.

School Opened — Lecture "Manhood and Money."

Clarendon, Ark., Special.

Rev, Rose, of Pine Bluff, spent last week here assisting Rev. Williams in his revival. Dr. Carson entertained the people Thursday night with a Bible scenery, Wm. Mitchell who has been confined to his sick room is able to be at his post this week. Dr. Fannings, of Holly Grove, was in the city last Sunday and preached at Berry's Chapel. Rev. Crump, of Holly Grove, was up Wednesday night attending the Sam James lecture, his subject was "Manhood and Money." Mr. and Mrs. Carruth were blessed with another little boy Saturday morning the 27th. Mrs. Hall's little boy has been ill but is improving. The good people of this place regret much to give up Mr. and Mrs. Howell, who will make their future home in Brinkley. Mrs. McGaher, of Holly Grove, was in the city Saturday. The revival was blessed with two converts last week who were baptised Sunday. We are glad to know that Poplar Grove is coming to the front. We are glad to know that our people are letting 15 cents shows pass. The street knife man did a good business. The St Louis horse inspector did a better better business. Mr. Barner and wife are both on the sick list. Our school opened Monday with Prof. A. J. White as principal, who will not fail to use every effort to make the school what it ought to be. Rev. Reed (white) preached for us Sunday at the A. M, E church.



AN AFRICAN WAIF,

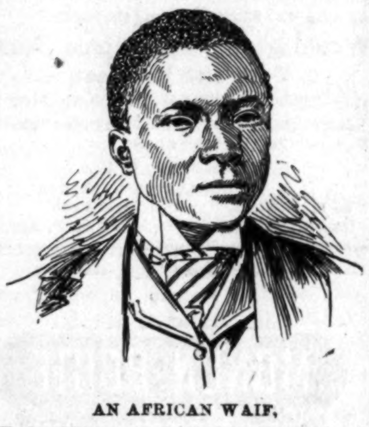
And protege of the Sullivan Street Bethel A M. E. church, New York City. Wesley Pitman, as he appeared when he landed in America, after a forty days voyage from his native land, in company with a cargo of Monkeys. See full account, page 6th of this issue.

Both Colors Accused of Rape.

Paducah, Ky., Special.

Excitement ran high here last week on account of the arrest of two men, both being charged with rape on a little girl in broad daylight. The accused are William Green, white, an old citizen who at one time was a policeman, and the other a colored man not known here. The evidence against them is very damaging. Among the deaths last week were Matilda Nolen, Maggie Washington and Catharine Reeves, all old citizens here. The Acme Club gave a grand masquerade ball at Oddfellows' hall on the 29th. It was a nice affair and was well patronized. Rev. G. W. Dupee is in Indianapolis. The election is drawing near, and the colored brother is being interviewed quite often. "Coon Hollow" was the attraction at the Opera House on the 24th.

The ladies of the Washington-street Baptist Church held high tea at the residence of Mrs. Hannah Leigh, on South Ninth street, Oct. 27. It was well patronized and everybody enjoyed themselves immensely. It is hinted that Will Clemons is going to marry a Louisville girl in the near future. The lady in question was here on a visit two weeks ago. Rev. C. J. Stanford, of the A. M. E. Church, has been returned here for another year, but Rev. I. Warfield, of the C. M. E, was given a new field of labor. Talent is being selected to organize a minstrel party. Call on M. Bradshaw, 419 Jackson street, and get The Freeman.



AN AFRICAN WAIF,

Wesley Pitman, as he looked Oct. 15th, six weeks after his arrival in New York City, from his native land. See full account page 6th of this issue.

Colored Merchants.

Victoria, B. C., Special.

Victoria is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, 145 or 150 of whom are colored. Of the colored that are doing business, there are five merchants. Messrs. N. Pointer and S. J. Booth are two of them; one restaurant, one barber shop, one shoemaker, several farmers and several that have retired from all business. They have no entertainments, and adhere strictly to the adage that seldom visits make long friends.

A COLORED LADY

Appointed to the County Clerk's Office—The Ida B. Wells Club.

Leadville, Colo., Special.

Mrs. Seymour, of Canon City, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. John Hedspath. Mrs. Hattie Simpson went to Grand Junction last week. Mr. J. W. Young has returned from Salt Lake. Mr. Waddy has gone to Cripple Creek. Rev. J. H. Bohanan has returned from conference. The reverend gentleman will be in Leadville another year. Your correspondent is in receipt of a lett r from the Rev. I. D. Decker, of Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa, stating that the Rev. Dr. C. S. Smith, of the A. M. E. Sunday-school Union, arrived in that country on the 18th of September. Mrs. Watson is up from Salida. Mr. Arthur Steward received a blooded dog from Salt Lake City today. There are political rallys nearly every night now, and the white citizens of both sexes are anxious to know how the Negro is going to vote. It is the intention of the Negroes of this camp to vote for the men that have and do recognize the race, for the sooner we let the world know that we are for each other, regardless of party principles, the better.

Miss Marsie Gooden, has secured a place as recorder in the county clerk's office. This is the first position of the kind the race here has ever been honored with, and we are confident Miss Gooden will give satisfaction. Mrs. E. J. Parrish went to Salida last Saturday evening. Miss Fannie Harris goes to California soon to reside. One of our colored men is electioneering for a judge that two or three years ago sentenced a white man to six months' imprisonment for killing an innocent colored man, when if it had been the white man killed he would have given the Negro about twenty years. That is not the kind of a judge the Negro wants to vote for. We want men who do not discriminate against the race.

The Ladies' Ida B. Wells Republican Club met on the 24th, ult., and transacted the usual routine business. They arranged to have an entertainment on the 31st to raise campaign funds. Mrs. Bates is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Emily Ewing. The weather is fine, and there is considerable building and repairing going on.

EXCURSION TO CLEVELAND.

His Farewell Sermon—Social at the "Congregational."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.

Miss Mary Guess is spending quite a pleasant time in Cleveland, Charleston and several other cities in Tennessee. W. Swan was in town Saturday night, but returned to Cleveland Sunday morning. The Mountain City was well represented in Cleveland Sunday, as there was an excursion run by J. T. and J. W. Braan to attend the annual conference of the A. M. E. Zion church. Miss C. Johnson of Oberlin, O, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Clarke on Early street. Dr. T. A. Thompson preached his farewell sermon Sunday night to a large and attentive audience. It is sincerely hoped, however that his return will be certain. E. E, Russell spent a few days in Atlanta, Ga., last week. Mrs. Earsey Fennel is ill at her home on Boyce street. A. L Owens spent Sunday in Huntsville, Ala. He will only make one more trip and then—. Chas. Barnes spent several days in Mobile last week. Jas. A. Parker attended the fair at Macon, Ga, last week. Mrs. Sarah Henderson is quite ill. The social given Friday evening at the First Congregational church by the Christian Endeavor was very much enjoyed by all who attended. Miss M. L. Porter is on the sick list. We hope for her a speedy recovery.

Grand Rally To-morrow.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Special.

The A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. B. White, pastor, will have a grand rally on next Sunday, for the benefit of a new church. Mr. William Crane has accepted a position with the Iron Mountain as porter. Mr. Samuel W. Simons left last week for his home, Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mrs. Phœba Bulliner returned to Ironton, Mo , last week, with her son, Mr. Aba Bulliner. Mr. John T. Smith has opened a first-class barber shop, and solicits the patronage of his many friends. Presiding Elder Myers gave us a pleasant visit last week in connection with the quarterly conference. Mr. William Evans, who went to Tiptonville last week on account of his father's being very ill, writes that his father died.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Rev. and Mrs. H. F. Johnson last week, instead of Rev. W. B. White, as stated in our last issue. Among those who made up the party were Mrs. Mary Sides, Sarah Kelley, Ida Simmons and Miss Katie Walker, Prof. Henry A. Wheeler, Murphy Favell, Richard Phillips, R. and L. Wyatt, Wm. B. Davis and others. Rev. Hunter of Neeleyville, was in the city last week.

The Oxley Stave Company is working about 300 hands, and of that number about 200 are colored. The Royal Literary Society met on last Friday night and rendered a most pleasant program. Friends are invited to attend each Friday evening. Mrs. Bettie Burphett spent last week in St. Louis. Mrs. Laura Hempstead is ill at this writing. Mrs. Frank Jordan is much improved from her illness. Mr. Reuben Wyatt, it is rumored, will soon lead a certain young lady to the altar. Mr. Charles H. Hicks, deputy grand chief and organizer of The True Eleven, will take the road after the November election in the interest of the order. Mr. Frank Mitchell and Miss Lidia Quinn were wedded Wednesday night, Oct. 24th. Mrs. Marah Bostice came down from Piedmont last week to visit her children. Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon returned on last Sunday from a delightful visit to New Madrid, Mo. At Pleasant Hill Baptist Church on last Sunday, at 3 p. m., Rev. H. F. Johnson, assisted by Rev. W. B. White, preached the first annual sermon of The True Eleven. The organization was out in full, exhibiting a scene of splendor and grandeur. The sermon was excellently preached and all went away rejoicing.

When subscribers call at the postoffice, ask for your paper, The Freeman, and avoid delay.

WENT POSSUM HUNTING.

Addressed the Sunday School—Society Flashes.

Coldwell, Tenn., Special.

Prof. R. P. Purdy delivered a fine address to the Sunday-school Sunday last at Mullin's Chapel. Mrs. Virginia Moore went to Shelbyville, Tenn on the 25th inst. Mesdames Mary Irwin, Mahala Elkins, Mahala Phillips and Misses Izo Elkins and Amanda Scott were out on a grape excursion on the 24d ult. Rev. E. W. Dangerfield, to a crowded house, preached his farewell sermon for this conference year. This is his last year here.

The county superintendent, J. H. Allen, and one of the directors, Mr. Miller, called to inspect the work of the school at Mullin's Chapel on Tuesday evening, the 23d ult. Both of these gentlemen made complimentary speeches of the school. Mrs. Ella Moore visited the school on Wednesday of last week. The school will close on the 9th inst, at which time Prof. R. P. Purdy will have a grand exhibition. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to be present, both night and day. Rev. Bedford Green preached Sunday, Oct. 21. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Huffman are visiting their friends at Wartrace. Mr. and Mrs. Britter Smalling, of Wartrace, visited Mr. and Mrs. Moore Sunday week. Misses Nannie Bomar and Ella Bomar have returned home again. Miss Eva Gill, of Shelbyville, visited the school Friday week. Mr. Thomas Moore was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips on the 25th, ult. Mr. A. C. Phillips is a regular attendant of the Sunday-school. Mrs. Swan Campbell and others were at Wartrace Sunday night. Mr. H. T. White was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Bomar Sunday week. Mrs. Martha Moore is on the sick list. Mr. A. F. Phillips is on the sick list. Misses Addie Phillips, Ella Phillips, Rhoda Blackman and Mrs. Leathey Blackman were out 'possum hunting Tuesday night week. Mr. J. M. Mullins and Miss R E Stevens have become "made up." Mesdames Phœbe Ray and Lula McKenny say they can't afford to be without The Freeman.

"TWO SOULS

With but a Single Thought, Two Hearts That Beat as One.

Rome, Ga., Special.

One of the most notable events of the past week was the marriage of Mr. John L. Weems to Miss Ada Rhines, on Thursday evening at 7:30, at the First Baptist Church, Rev. J. Milner, officiating. The church was beautifully decorated and filled with admiring friends of both bride and groom. A reception at the home of the bride was given by her parents, which was an elegant affair. The presents were both costly and numerous. Space forbids our mention of the grand affair in detail. A present of The Freeman for one year to the bride by the groom shows Mr. Weems to be a gentleman of refinement and culture, while the bride is a woman of lovely qualities and literary attainments.

A great many of our Baptist friends were greatly disappointed by not reading our report "which we sent to The Freeman," concerning the "North Georgia Baptist Association." A white man was run over and killed by the cars last week. Prof. W. Howard Jackson, of Indianapolis, is here this week, showing "The Rise and Progress of the Negro" to crowded houses. His show is instructive and pleasing. Miss Nannie Baber, of Atlanta, is visiting the family of Mr. T. R. Persons, on Gibson street. She likes The Freeman very much, and sold a large number of copies last week. Her poem attracted a great many of our readers. A number of our people have caught the California fever, and by spring we expect to see many leave here for that place. Mr. John C. Conyers, of Stillesboro, Ga., was here on business last week. He says The Freeman is all the go in his community, and has a great many white subscribers, as well as colored ones. Mr. W. T. McWilliams, one of the leading white men of this city, died on the 26th ult. He built more business houses in this city than any other one man, and owned and operated a large furniture factory, which gave employment to a large number of hands of both races.

Are you a mechanic, a factory hand, do you labor in the soil, in the mines, the machine shop, the planing mill? Try a dust proof case "Premier," a FREEMAN gift.

THE PAYNE LITERARY

Will Discuss—Happily Married—A Birthday Party.

Kansas City, Mo., Special.

Mr. Linsey Walden has been made to rejoice—it's a girl. Mrs. Alexander, who resides between Seventh and Eighth, on Washington street, is improving. Friday, Oct. 26, the colored people met at No. 559 Grand avenue, to form a Recognition League, its purpose being to obtain better recognition from the party. A dress-cutting school has been opened at 1027 Charlotte st., where the science of cutting the French system is taught by Mrs. S. G. Irving. The subject to be discussed by the Payne Literary on Friday evening, Nov. 2, will be, "Resolved, That the human family is more influenced by the fear of punishment than the hope of reward. The discussion will be led by John T. Moreland, followed by Mr. L C. Steward. The members of the Second Baptist Church have resolved to split. Prof. Pope is giving his last week's exhibition. He has played to creditable audiences while in Kansas City. Mr. John Trone is in the city clerk's office to stay, although the Democratic papers voiced that he should be removed.

Readers, keep your eyes open. Mr. John T. Moreland will have something new to introduce to you soon. Call at 709 Holmes street and secure The Freeman—read and pay for it. Rev. H. B. Parks expects to pay off the last $1,000 mortgage on Allen Chapel on the first Sunday in December, and bring the deed and place it in our hands. We should all rally to his support. Mrs. Nolan, the mother of Mrs. George Sullivan, is on the sick list. The president of the Christian Endeavor Society, Mr. Howard Harris, assumed a new responsibility Wednesday, Oct. 24, in the person and character of a lovely wife, Miss Lula Perry. Mr. J. L. Snipes is a reader of The Freeman, and pays for it. There was a grand birthday party given at the Dancing Academy on Monday, Oct. 29, in honor of Miss Flora Cummings, aged eighteen and just entering into society.

A though it takes Mr. Charles Blake ten days to make his trip from out in Oregon, he declares he will be here to cast his vote at the Republican victory on November 6. A grand birthday party was given at the residence of Mrs. Jacobs, 414 East Eighth street, in honor of Mr. Wesley Bell, on Tuesday, Oct. 30 Miss Etta Schaffer is out again after her illness, and has assumed her position as chorister in the A. M. E. Church. A grand entertainment was given at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, at Nineteenth and Tracy avenue, for the benefit of the church, on Thursday, Nov. 1. A fine cake, containing a $5 gold piece, was given away.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Opening of the Academy—Social Flashes Spicy Notes.

Brinkley, Ark., Special.

The Consolidated White River Baptist Association closed a successful session on the 14th, ult. The city was crowded with a host of able divines. The Brinkley Academy opened on Oct. 15, with Prof. J. W. Ware, B S., as principal. A large attendance is expected. The Young Men's Social Club gave an entertainment on the 26th ult. Quite a crowd of young people were present. Mr. Addison Dandridge is president. Mr. W. K. White has been elected vice-president of the Young People's Union. H. Lynch is having his residence in New Orleans avenue repaired. Miss Sallie Polk is spending two weeks in the country, visiting friends. Mr. Everett McChristian has resigned his position at the Little Fawn barber shop and accepted a position at Goodall's shop. Miss Clara Caldwell expects to visit the annual conference of the A M E. Church at Marianna. Rev. M. P Mason, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dardenelle, is in the city, visiting his family and many friends. We are sorry to note that Miss Lula Wells it on the sick list. The choir of the A. M. E. Church is progressing rapidly, and is rendering good music under the direction of Mr. J. N. Campbell.

Rev. H. R. McMillan, the able pastor of the First Baptist church, this city, who has been living at Cotton Plant three or four years, expects to make this city his home in the near future. Rev. Wm. Grower, the efficient pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church, will leave in a few days for the Annual Conference at Ft. Smith. He is quite an able man. A lengthy petition will be sent for his return. The Y. M. C. A. will establish a reading room in the near future for the benefit of its members and friends. Alfred Howard of Clarendon is in the city looking for a location to move his family, and make his future home. Subscribe for The Freeman. Call on E. W. Smith, agent.

New Educational Journal.

Cartersville, Ga., Special.

The Negro Educational Journal, a monthly magazine published in the interest of Negro education everywhere, will make its debut November 1, 1894, from Cartersville, Ga. It is especially the organ and medium of the State Teachers Association. It will be the only magazine of its kind ever published in the United States by Negroes, and in fact throughout the world. The editor and manager are Prof F. G. Snelson, principal of Cartersville public schools, and Chautauqua secretary of the State Teachers Association of Georgia. The association editor is Prof W. B. Mathews, principal of Coneton St. schools Atlanta, Ga. Our city schools are in excellent condition. The teachers are Mrs. A. J Harris, Mrs. F G. Snelson, Miss A. K Brown, F. G. Snelson principal. The colored High School is doing well. The young people enjoyed themselves very greatly at a grand social on Friday night last. Rev. L. T. Smith, formerly pastor of Hill St. Baptist church, of Athens, Ga., has moved to our city. Rev. J. F Bright is growing somewhat better. Rev. W. M. Upshaw is scraping dollar money preparatory for the Worth Ga., A. M. E. Conference which session will meet in Athens, Ga., November 7, 1894.

STORY OF AN AFRICAN WAIF

How in a Dream He Was Told of His Trip to America.

Dr. Henderson, Pastor of Sullivan Street Church, New York, in a New Role A Commendable Effort.

The Rev. Henderson, at Bethel Church, is performing a great and good work; in every way a man of splendid presence and marked ability, with great force of character, and the logical and forcible maner in which he presents his subjects, make a noticable impression upon his great audience.

Under this young and zealous pastor evidence of reviving spirit may be seen. But what we think will be the greatest life work of this good pastor was demonstrated last Sunday night. The incident was the presentation of a little African boy, presumable about the age of fourteen years, Wesley Pitman.

The interesting story of this native African child is told in this way: At Monrovia, Liberia, he was attending one of the Methodist churches there and became converted to Christianity; he was zealously impressed with his religious life and became infatuated with the name and personage of Christ. Wesley became seriously impressed that he was to be chosen teacher of his people, and tells his interesting story pretty intelligently in his simple way that draws ont the sympathies of all who listen to him.

He said he had a dream. He was in a great gathering of people, and a man came to him and told him that a man was coming from across the sea to be his friend, and this man was going to send him across the sea to a great country, where he would learn to read and write to preach the gospel, and that he would return to this country to preach and teach his people.

After awhile a stranger did come to the church where Wesley was converted. A great crowd of people was there, but when Wesley saw the man he was disappointed; it was not the man he saw in his dream; it was a white man with a long beard, who turned out to be the celebrated missionary bishop of the M. E. Church, Bishop Taylor. But Wesley was not discouraged and he went on praying. In due course of time another stranger came; this was at the A. M. E. Church, another big crowd greeted him. Wesley went to see, and to his surprise he saw the man of his dream. It was the missionary bishop of the A. M. E. Church, Bishop Henry M. Turner. Wesley was overjoyed, and cried hallelujah. The next day I think he said he called on Bishop Turner and told him his dream. The bishop spoke to him encouragingly. He could not take him along then, but, as Wesley tells it, he gave him a piece of paper with something written on it. The bishop went away, and Wesley was still troubled about his dream. He was so impelled on, that upon the recent departure of a vessel from Liberia, without a dollar or a friend, but having faith in Christ, he went on board ship with Bishop Turner's piece of paper, and left his native home in search of light. He arrived in New York about three weeks ago, but no one could tell him anything about Bishop Turner; knocking around hither and thither, still believing that he would find the bishop, until some one took interest enough in him to direct him to Bethel Church, where he found the Rev. J. M. Henderson, whose large heartedness was touched by the African boy's story; he took him in at once and was so impressed with the truthfulness of the story told by this African boy that he took the matter before his Official Board last Friday night and the Board unanimously agreed that the church adopt Wesley, take care of him and educate him for an African missionary, the church paying the expense of his education. Wesley was presented to the church at the service Sunday morning and night and received quite an ovation. Twenty-five dollars was at once taken up in favor of his education, His simple African Christian tale reached the hearts of all who heard him; as he told of his fartherland, in heathen darkness, many tears were shed and many a blessing showered, upon the poor African boy.

Bishop Turner, Rev. Henderson and Bethel Church are deserving of great credit for this Christian and philanthropic work. We shall watch Wesley's course with interest. It may be the beginning of a great work in behalf of Pagan Africa, and Bishop Turner may yet be the pioneer of African's redemption by her own children and receive the reward for the great work in which his whole existence seems engaged.—A Correspondent in Afro-American Defender, Washington, D. C.

The sequence of the above is interesting. Rev. J. M. Henderson wrote to President Mitchell, of Wilberforce, stating the case and asking the terms upon which Wesley could be placed at that institution. He also prior to this, had written Bishop Turner, requesting that he relinquish his claim on Wesley, in favor of Bethel Church. Bishop Turner replied promptly and granted the favor because as he said, it would be a valable example to other churches and an effective means of calling closer attention to the strong claim of Africa. It was decided that the Bishop be consulted as to the choice of a school and be given general supervision over Wesley's training, Bethel paying the bill.

President Mitchell neglected to reply to the letter addressed to him and further deliberation convinced all that Wesley would find little sympathy and not much benefit under such auspices. Prof. T. B. Washington, being in this city was asked to see Wesley, and give his opinion as to the capabilities of the boy. After such an examination, as only that excellent educator can give, he expressed the opinion that Wesley is a lad of unusual promise both morally and mentally. Rev. Henderson very much inclined to send Wesley to Tuskegee Institute, both because of its advantages as to climate, the high standing and thorough work done and because of the sincere and earnest character of Prof. Washington, the president. However, the matter was left open until the arrival of Bishop Turner. The good bishop agreed that Alabama would furnish a more favorable climate than any northern state, that Tuskegee is an institution of just the character best adapted to the useful education of such a boy, but urged that the State Normal School, though younger and less developed, was a school of the A. M. E. Church and should be preferred on those grounds. He assured Rev. Henderson who conceded the force of his argument, but urged that the character of the education was superior to any other consideration, that the State Normal School is able to do the best grade of work. A correspondence was immediately opened with Prof. W. H. Councill, whose reply fully convinced all concerned that Wesley would fare nobly in his hands. Prof. Councill is a man of large heart and a splendid mind and like Prof. Washington, takes a common sense view of education. He is not likely to turn out dudes, conceited whinners, or useless ornaments but work along lines that delevope manhood.

The decision in favor of Prof. Councill's school was communicated to Prof. Washington together with the statement that the relation of that school to the church influenced the choice. Prof. Washington's reply given below, exhibits the fair mindedness and unselfish character of that eminent and successful educator. Prof. Councill's letter also shows the noble heart and splendid character of the man to whom is now entrusted the destiny of Wesley Pitman. Wesley left New York at 5 o'clock p. m. October 15th for Washington, D. C., where he met Bishop Turner and proceeded with him to his new life Bethel church through her noble ladies and generous men supplied Wesley with a hugh trunk well filled, placed some money in his pockets, clothed him suitable to travel, bought his ticket to Washington, telegraphed money for the rest of his fare to Bishop Turner and will pay for his schooling for several years in advance. The terms are very low, owing to the generous co-operation of Prof. Councill who showed the same interest that Prof. Washington had also generously offered. Wesley will not only be taught English branches of a literary character, but will be instructed in science, in industry, in business methods, telegraphy &c. After all of which, he will be given a thorough training in theology. The cuts on another page show him as he looked after forty days at sea in a sailing vessel in a little room with a cargo of forty monkeys and as he looked on October 15th, six weeks after his arrival.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1894.

Dr. John Henderson, 82 Vanderbilt Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—Yours of October 12th is received. What you say regarding the young man is all right with me. I am sure that it has been more than worth the time I spent in connection with this matter, to have the privilege of getting acquainted with a man who has such common sense views regarding the matter of education as is true of yourself. It was a real relief and treat to me to hear you talk on the subject, as your views coincided so closely with my own. I hope some time to have the privilege of seeing more of you, and to welcome you at Tuskegee. Yours truly,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Dr J. M. Henderson, 82 Vanderbilt Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—Your valuable favor of the 10th inst reached me only a few moments ago. With an appreciative eye and a deeply interested heart, I take in the situation at a glance. In addition to the fact that Normal is the most beautiful and healthful place in the South, all here have abiding faith in the capability of Negro mentality for highest attainments, and are in harmony with any movement for the redemption and civilization of Africa.

Again our school has handsome annual appropriations from both State and National governments, settling the matter of tuition, thereby enabling us to do much for our students. Also we are well equipped in both literary and industrial departments, for training the youth. Therefore, in consideration of all these things, we feel justified in asking you to place Wesley in our Institution. We will give him all the advantages of this Institution for $5.00 per month from September 1st to June 1st. June, July, and August will allow him at least eight dollars per month and board. We will furnish him board, books, clothing etc., for the five dollars--as the Institution earnestly desires to join in with your church in this laudable effort. We will not exact work as part payment of his board, as we will donate the balance of his expenses, but require him to persue literary studies and useful trades, and in the latter he will find sufficient exercise to insure good health etc Thanking you for your kindness in writing to us, and hoping to have Wesley with us soon, I am with great respect etc,

W. H. COUNCILL.

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Can write to me and receive by return mail, in a plain envelope, sealed, free, a precription with full directions for a speedy, permanent and private home cure for Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Atrophy, Night Losses, Varicocele, etc. I will furnish the medicine, if desired, cheaper than it would be put up at a drug store. Address G. B. Wright, box No. 1868, Marshall, Mich.

Every woman needs Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

THREE SPEAKERS.

The Republican Gets a Shade the Best of It—A Sharp Discussion.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

This has been quite an interesting day in our little county seat. We were greeted with a trio of political speakers (candidates for congress in this the 2nd Congressional District) who painted the air red-hot with their eloquence, sophistry, clap-trap and demagogism. This trio represented the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties. They spoke about four hours to an audience of about two hundred who listened very attentively to each speaker. A Democratic audience was never known to listen at a Republican speaker in these parts before. Evidently the lion is cooling off. The Populist opened and closed the debate. He attributed the hard times and the low price of cotton to the demonetization of silver which is the result of the Republican and Democratic legislation He said in proportion to the contraction of the currency the prices of our products are decreased. He advocated the ownership of the railroads by the government. Next came our Democratic friend, Hon. John Kyle, present M. C. from this district. He said the Democratic administration had done the best that it could do; it had repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act; it had repealed the Federal elective law, saved to the U. S. Treasury and the people $17,000,000 by repealing the sugar bounty act. A law he said which paid the Louisiana planter $54 for every acre in cane and give him his cane besides. The Democrats have put bagging and ties on the free list which is enough to commend the suffrage of every southern man if they done nothing else. After he had finished his address, the Republican candidate (M. B. Montgomery) for congress dealt our Democratic and Populist friends several sledge-hammer blows. He said that under Republican rule this was the most prosperous country in the world; it had grown from $16,000,000 to $65,000,000 in value. The Republican party is a friend to silver and opposed to contraction; from the foundation of the government to 1860 there had only been put in circulation $8,000,000 in silver. The Republican party had put in circulation $800,000,000 in silver, $700,000,000 in paper and $600,000,000 in gold, paid a national debt of $3,000,000,000, turned over the National Treasury to Mr. Cleveland with $125,000,000 in it, yet Mr. Cleveland had to borrow $50,000 000 to run the government. The Democrats had struck down the sugar bounty but by so doing had increased the burdens upon the people to the extent of $36,000,000 annually. They have struck sharply at the farmer all along the line, put his wool on the free list, bringing him in competion with South America and other cheap wool growing countries; in consequence the price has declined more than one half in value; it also materially effects the price of cotton. They put lumber on the free list, and thereby ruined a prospective Southern industry by bringing us in competition with Canada. They played havoc with reciprocity, the sense of which is, if such other countries as we may agree with will admit our products free of duty, we will do the same by them. They have wrecked the business interests of the whole country. They have wrought ruin and woe, death, hell and destruction. They have given us free rags, and rags we have—husband in rags, wife in rags, children in rags—it is rag, rag, all is rags. Respectfully,

S. L. ROYSTON.

Killed Himself With a Shotgun.

Deasonville, Miss., Special.

On account of missionary work, Rev. S S. Wilson was compelled to resign his position as pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church last Sunday. Rev. E. T. Carson of Lexington, Miss., will preach for us the first Sunday in November at 11 a. m. John King, white, committed suicide Saturday morning by shooting himself with a shotgun. Prof. S. M. Thomas of Yazoo City is spending a few weeks with us. Prof. B. F. Fulton and wife, with the writer have returned from Kemper county, where we have been teaching summer school. The summer was spent very pleasantly in Kemper.

Miss Sarah A. Page has returned home from Leake county, where she has been teaching during the past four months. Miss Page delivered the valedictory address when graduating from Tougaloo University, last May. Mr. J. D. Marshall and Miss Adelaide Crenshaw left for Tougaloo University this week. A collection of $70 was taken up at Mt. Pleasant M. E Church last Sunday for the pastor. We intend to have The Freeman in every home in the vicinity of Deasonville before Christmas, if possible. Mr. A. J. Marshall gave an instructive address to the Women's work on Monday night.

Home Seekers' Excursion.

On Oct. 23d and November 6th, to points in Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Southwest Missouri, one fare round trip, plus, $2 00. Tickets good twenty days. Apply to your ticket agent, or address Coke Alexander, D P A Missouri Pacific R. R, 7 Jackson Place, Indianapolis.

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Every public school teacher would find a knowledge of Kindergarten methods of invaluable assistance in developing the latent talents of the children. Every missionary should consider a knowledge of Kindergarten methods essential to her success in realizing the highest ideal of Christian childhood. Every mother would have a deeper consciousness of God's thought in motherhood from studying Froebel's writings.

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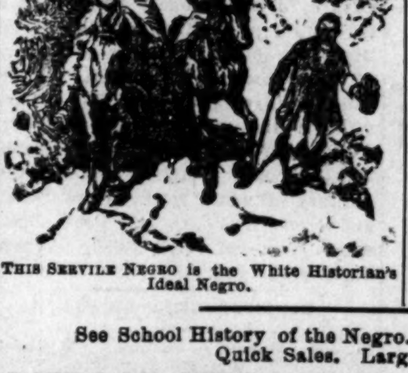

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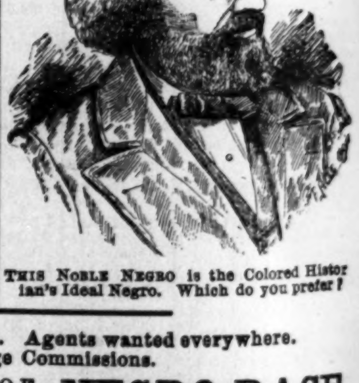

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"The last year I was in Atlanta University. I had for a time a class in English Literature I tried to get for them from all sources what you have so beautifully compiled. The race must be greatly indebted for your philanthropic work."—Mary T. Chas, recently teacher of English Literature, in Atlanta University. "The book deserves higher praise than I can express."—A. W. Farham, principal Orange Park Normal School. Rev. P. A Scott, Malden, West Virginia sold 121 in 2 hours, and writes: It sold like "hot cakes". H. A. Hagler & Co., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "It sells faster than any book we ever handled". Rev. A. Wakefield Sebree, Ky., sold 260 during six weeks of the bad weather Prof. C. A. White, of Tuskegee writes: "I would not take $10 for mine".

E. A. JOHNSON
No. 11 West South Street, : : RALEIGH, N. C.

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ROBBING * THE * MAIL.

[The Freeman has purchased the exclusive right to publish this story from the Augustus M. Hodges' Literary Syndicate.]

It was a bright October noonday, the mail had just arrived and the postmaster, James J. Carter, was looking it over, giving this letter to Tom, this postal card to Dick and this newspaper to Harry, when he came across a letter bearing this inscription:

TWELLDON CAPPS,
SMITHVILLE,
A.

The first part of the abbreviation of the State in which Twelldon Capps lived, moved and had his or her being, was gone. The letter was postmarked "Brattleboro, Vt.," and had enjoyed a free ride all over the country in search of Twelldon. When it was first mailed, one month or so before it reached Smithville, Va., the clerk in the Brattleboro postoffice found a big ink spot over the first part of the abbreviation. He made bad worse by trying to remove the surplus ink with acid. He then looked in his guide and found out there was a Smithville, a Smithboro and a Smithtown in Alabama, so he marked the letter, "Try Smithville, Ala," and sent it out to find Twelldon. In due time it reached Alabama and was sent to Smithville, where it found no one with the nameless name of "Twelldon." The postmaster of that town duly stamped it and marked "Try Smithboro." The same ill luck met the letter there, and Uncle Sam's mail servants in that town stamped it and wrote "Try Smithtown." The Smithtown people looked in their book and found a Smithville, Ga., and gave the friendless missive a kick, so to speak, telling it to go to Smithville, Ga., or some other place a good many degrees warmer. There always were queer people with queer names in Georgia, so the postmaster in that town advertised the letter, with ill success. Our unfortunate missive by this time looked in the face as if it had the small-pox, so full of postmarks was it. No one in the Georgia Smithville came to claim it, so in due time the Georgia people passed it along to Iowa. The Smithville, Ia., folks gave it a kick and it landed in Smithville, La. When the letter first left Brattleboro it was Anglo-Saxon in complexion; by the time it reached Louisiana it was very much Afro-American in hue. No one in Smithville, La., claimed it, so the postmaster there marked its scarred face, "Try Smithville, Va." So, as we before stated, it was a bright October noonday when it fell into the hands of Postmaster Carter, of Smithville, Va.

Postmaster Carter was an Afro-American beyond all reasonable doubt. The Smithville, Va., postoffice was a fourth-class one, but the postmaster was first-class—first-class in color, height, pluck and education. His color and height could be plainly seen; his pluck was demonstrated when the "best white citizens in the county, sah!" resolved to run "that air d—black nigger postmaster out of ther town." They met the enemy and were soon his, for James kindly gave them some bird shot to take home, and placed it where they would not lose it upon their hurried return. His education could be detected the very minute he opened his lips.

Before we relate more of our story, we must inform the reader that it was during the good old days of President Grant's administration, before the milk-and-water Hayes regime turned everything over to the ex-rebels. Yes—

"'Twas in Virginia, understand,
In those bright days soon aft the war,
When every vote was counted right,
When Truth and Justice had the sway,
When magistrates were black, not white—
Before ex-rebels had their way,"

if the reader will pardon the author quoting from himself.

James Carter was a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C. He was born in South Carolina, but located in Smithville, Va., after he graduated, where he opened a country cross-roads store, and also took an active part in all political questions of the day. He was rewarded during the early part of President Grant's first administration by the appointment as postmaster of Smithville, much to the disgust of "the best citizens of the community," who, not daring to enter an open protest against the "outrage," suffered the "disgrace" in silence after the bird-shot incident.

Jim's heart was love proof, and after several unsuccessful attempts to captivate it, the belles of Smithville retired from the fight in disgust, saying, "He's er stuck up old thing, anyhow, and thinks 'cause he's been out yonder and rubbed his head 'gin er college, he's somebody. I wouldn't have him no how."

Postmaster Carter looked at the unfortunate letter and turned it over and over. The ends of the envelope, which was a very poor one, were much worn by so much handling and jumping about here and there, and as the postmaster turned it over a photograph of a beautiful, brown-skinned Afro-American maiden forced its way out and fell at his feet. He stooped and picked it up. It was the picture of the goddess of beauty in brown, and Jim stood for ten minutes looking into the eyes, which appeared to wink at him.

"By Jove, she is a beauty! I wonder who she is?" he at last found words to ask himself. "I'll pull the letter out and see," he concluded, and suiting the action to the word, he shook the letter out. It bore neither date nor town, and was short if not sweet. It read as follows:

"DEAR TWELLDON:

I send you this picture of myself, taken expressly for you, dear. I hope you will keep it for my sake.
Yours,
"SARAH."

"I wonder who this fellow Twelldon is, anyway? Some good-for-nothing fellow, I'll bet, who does not love this girl. I bet it's a case like Mary Jones and Tom Sykes. Oh, how I wish I could save this girl from Mary's fate! I'll try, anyway."

Poor Jim Carter was in love at last—not with a woman, but a picture of a woman—a person he had never seen, and perhaps never would, still he was in love just the same, and made up his mind to rob the mail. So he put the picture in his pocket and sent the letter to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, marked "unclaimed." The officials in Washington wrote back, asking about the photograph mentioned in the letter, and Jim sent back a compromise between falsehood and truth, saying "There was no photograph in the letter when forwarded from this office." The letter was cremated with hundreds of its kind and soon forgotten. Not so with the photograph. Jim kept it in his pocket during the day, and spent the greater part of the night looking at it in mute admiration, until every line of the pretty face was deeply and lastingly impressed upon his mind.

With the Hayes administration came a change. One of "the best citizens of the community" got the Smithville postoffice, and times became so hard and dull that Jim was glad to sell out his store. He left Virginia and went to Chicago, where he found paying employment. One evening during his first winter in the city he strolled into a church fair. He was walking about the hall looking at the tempting, high-priced articles the young ladies were offering for sale, when he was gently tapped upon the shoulder and asked:

"Will you please buy a vote for me, sir? I am one of the contestants for the gold watch. It's only fifty cents a vote; please buy one?"

Carter turned, and lo and behold, before him stood "Sarah," the lover or perhaps now the wife of Twelldon Capps. There was no doubt about it. "Buy a vote? Why yes, Miss, I will buy ten—yes, stuff the ballot-box in order that you may win; Miss, that is er—pardon me, young lady, but is not your christian name Sarah?"

"Yes sir," replied the young woman. "When have we met, as I do not remember your face?"

"We have never met before, but I have seen your photograph, in fact I have one in my pocket now."

"Then it must be the one that was stolen from the mail, as I never had but six pictures taken in my life; one I gave to brother Tom, one to aunt Mary, one to our minister, one to my old school teacher, one I have in my album, and the other I sent to Twelldon, and some mean scamp took it; that is I mean to say, that it got lost in the mail bag. The letter was sent to the dead letter office, so I learned when I wrote a second letter to Twelldon, which was also sent there as Twelldon had left Smithville. Oh! I was so angry about loosing the picture that I gave the dead letter office people a piece of my mind. They put the post-office detectives on the track and they traced the letter with the picture in it all over the country to Smithville, Va., when it was taken out as the letter was sent to the dead letter office from there. They concluded that the post-master then must be the thief. They could not find him as the office at Smithville has changed hands and there is now a new post-master. Don't you think it awful mean of him to steal a girl's picture?"

"You see Twelldon is my oldest sister. She raised us, as my mother and father died when I was two years old. We were born in Smithville, Ga., but came North when I was seven years old; that is Twelldon and I; the boys went out West. Twelldon found employment with a Quaker lady in Brattleboro, Vt., and I lived with the family and went to school there. About two years ago she concluded to go back home on a visit, but changed her mind when she got to Boston and went to work there. She did not write me word, so when I had my pictures taken I sent one to Smithville, Ga., and some how the dumb post-office clerks sent it all over the country and stole my picture. Just before I left Brattelboro last year a post-office detective, a fine looking young colored man called to see me and told me when they caught the thief they would hang him without trial, judge or jury. He wanted me to give him another picture as a sample. He also said (I suppose in a joke) that he would like to shoot the thief he—"

"I would like to shoot him," remarked Carter half to himself but loud enough for pretty Sarah Capps to overhear.

"Why?"

"Well, because he wanted your picture and he was a stranger to you."

"Well, you are a stranger and you have one, and by the way, when did you get the picture sir; please tell and then perhaps I can give the post-office people a clue."

"I found it over a year ago on the floor of a country store in Smithville, Va, replied Carter as he looked pleadingly into Mary's pretty eyes. "I have kept it all this time and would like to keep it forever. I have learned to love the picture and—well I would be more than pleased to tell you the little romance about how it came to fall on the floor and who that thief of a post-master was, if you will take a seat and listen."

He led her to a quiet corner in the hall far from the gay throng and told her the story. After the fair closed for the night he walked with her home. Before they parted he had permission to call again. He continued to visit her for several months, each time telling the story of the robbery until one night he changed the program and told her the old, old story.

* * * * * * * * *

They are married now and Mrs Carter wants to poke fun at her husband, she tells him that she is going to have him arrested for robbing the mail, and he in turn accuses her of being accessory after the fact, and therefore as deeply in the mud as he is in the mire. We do not think that there is any fear of either of the loving pair giving the other up to the post-office officials.

B. SQUARE.

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Healing Waters of the Mississippi Valley.

This wonderful water which was recently discovered near Greenville, Miss. is the greatest natural remedy known to civilization. Marvelous success has been attained with it in treating Paralysis, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Swellings, Neuralgia, Lung Diseases, Pains in the Back and Side, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Catarrhal and Kidney Complaints, Heart Troubles, Dropsy, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bites and Stings, Itch, Warts, Ringworm and all other Skin and Blood Diseases; it stops the flow of blood, cures Old Sores, Indolent Ulcers, Boils, Sore Eyes, Sore Feet and Milk Leg.

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Reliable and energetic agents wanted everywhere to introduce this Wonderful Water. Address with reference Isaiah T. Montgomery, General Agent, Mound Bayou, Miss., or W. A. Pollock, Greenville, Miss., on whose plantation the Healing Well is situated.

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Havre, Mont., Special.

In the public schools of this city there are only two colored children attending, being in the persons of Misses Beatrice and Laura Spaulding, both of whom are very young and are learning fast. Miss Laura will soon finish her studies in the common school and will prepare for the University of Michigan or Wisconsin. She is now a professional pianist and vocalist, and one of the finest singers of the day. She is a good scholar, pays strict attention to her books and never allows herself to forget her duty, and when she returns home from school of evenings brings a note of credit from her teacher. She is generous, energetic, courageous and faithful to her studies, which, in a course of time, will prove benificial to her. She is bound to make a mark, and the day is not far away.

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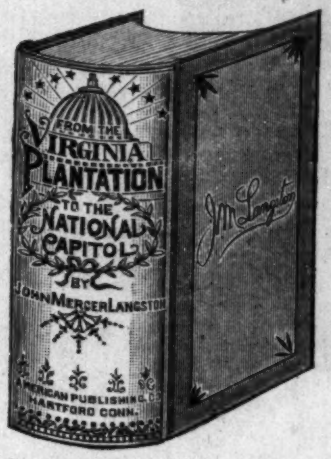
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Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, and tells whether the one you love is true or false.

EGYPTIAN TALISMANS.

MRS. MARTH, while wandering with the Gypsies, obtained it, and now is the only one in the city who has the GENUINE CHARM. Although unprincipled women who call themselves Clairvoyants. Astrologers and Fortune Tellers, claim to have its secret, rest assured its power is too sacred to be in the hands of such artful women who would put it to bad use.

Reader, do you ever notice that some people seem to have good luck all the time, no matter what they do, they seem to prosper, while others, yourself may be, have such a hard time to get along, no matter how hard they try, they find at the end of the year they are no better off than when they started. This is because they have not the Talisman, while the successful people, in all probabilities, have been to one of the few genuine mediums and obtained one.

If you are unsuccessful in business, have bad luck, things go wrong with you, then you should have an Egyptian Talisman. This removes all evil influences, brings good luck, and keeps all trouble and sickness away. Do not marry, begin any business or do anything until you have secured one of her Talisman. It will bring back the runaway lover wife or husband.

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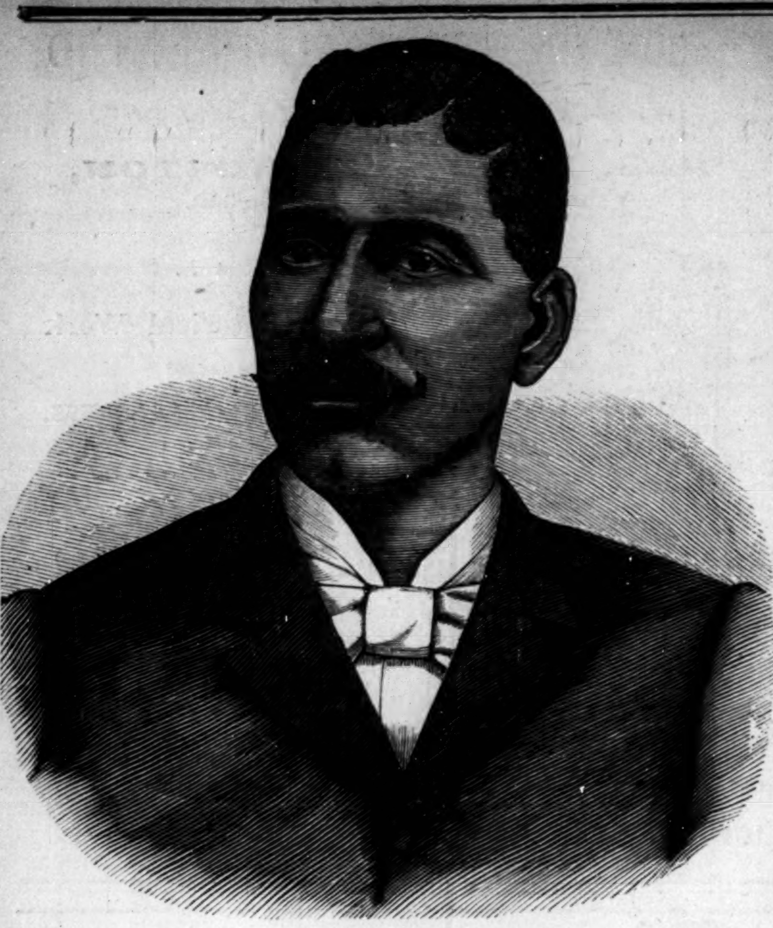

HON. ROBERT M. MITCHELL,
Of Chicago, who will address the members of the HARRY SMITH REPUBLICAN CLUB, of this city, Monday night at Grand Opera House.

CITY HAPPENINGS—PERSONAL.

The Freeman is on sale at the Bates house news stand.

Felix Gaten and Walter Fleming spent last Sunday in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron O'Connor were visitors in the Queen city last Sunday.

Supreme Chancellor Mitchell, of Chicago, is expected in the city Monday.

Mr. Frank Howard and wife, of Covington, Ky., were in the city last week.

Miss Emma Barnett has returned to the city, from her trip to Greencastle and Brazil.

Ollie Love, Ollie McCary, Walter Scott and Elwood Knox Sundayed in the Queen City.

Miss Mattie Fretwell, of Martinsville, Ind., is visiting relative and friends in the city.

Jones' Tabernacle has changed their Sunday school from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 9:30 in the morning.

Mr. Schoolie, a prominent K. of P. of Cincinnati, was in the city Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Henderson.

Miss Lillian Poindexter, of Bismark, North Dakota, was in the city last Sunday enroute to Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Frederick Turner, of Alexander, Tenn., an acquaintance of the Hon. Geo. L. Knox, was a visitor in the city Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Howard and Mrs. Lucy Jones of Covington, Ky., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Montgomery last Sunday.

The young ladies of Jones' Tabernacle are practicing for a grand Thanksgiving concert, under the management of Mary Thompson.

Mr. Jessie Ringgold, who has been seriously indisposed, is convalescing. Mrs. Ringgold and daughter have returned from their Cincinnati trip.

The Star of Zion Club of Jones' Tabernacle served lunch and refreshments at the residence of Mrs. Poole on Wood street Wednesday from 3 till 10 o'clock p. m. Mrs. Sarah Edison, president.

The ladies of Jones' Tabernacle A. M. E. Zion church met last Friday afternoon and organized a sewing circle, with Mrs. Mary E. Wakefield, president; Mrs. Emma Teeders, vice president; Mrs. Mollie Ecton, secretary; Mrs. Hannah Chatman, treasurer. Miss Alice Stout has charge of the young ladies division. The ladies are making preparation for a Mid-winter Fair.

Delightful Entertainment.

The Misses Burgess, assisted by Miss Carrie Beck, gave a delightful entertainment in honor of their visiting guests, Mr. and Mrs Albert Stewart of Cincinnati, at their residence on Dorman street. Among those that were present were: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stewart, Misses Hagar Hawkins, Nettie Glenn, Effie Banks, Mattie Dunn, and Maggie Vancleve; Messrs. Leander and William Lee, Walter Fleming, John Wise, Carbin Ernest, Stanford Manning, John Williams, Abe Stewart Harry Haden, Hayes Wilson and many others.

A Palace.

Cincinnati, O., Special.

The Nonpareil Billiard and Sample room at 333 W. 6th street, will open its door to the public Nov. 3rd. The room has been handsomely decorated and the fixtures are of the finest of wood. It is said that it surpasses the famous Keystone bar of Chicago, in beauty, and under the management of Ollie Dempsey and Mack Rutherford, two well-known young Cincinnatians, will undoubtedly prove a mint.

School Teacher Murdered.

Clarksville, Tenn., Special.

Mrs. A. G. Smith arrived here on the 27th. Mrs. Smith is an evangelist. The young people's social meeting has been reorganized. Jim Garret the desperado who drew a revolver on Tom Page was arrested at New Hope church after a lively tussle. When arrested a pistol was found upon his person. He was bound over to criminal court by Squire Z. Smith in default of bond. The rainbow party held its fifth anniversary at 5th ward and was well patronized. Jeany Weeks, a youthful fugitive who was supposed to have been kidnapped has returned home. Bailey Cobb, who is teaching a country school is doing excellent. J. H. Hendricks, a highly respected teacher of Goodlettsville was murdered October 28th at 7:30 o'clock. August L. Hayes is aspiring to start a Knights of Pythias lodge under the auspices of F. C. B The up stairs over J Jackson has been leased for the occasion. Miss Lilly Clark, whose grandmother died recently, will return to Hopetown where she has a school. Elder Metcalf, presiding minister of St. John church, is delivering sermons in Madisonville Miss M. E. Taylor, the evangelist, is in Ohio. An entertainment was given at Mt Olive church known as the 'Golden Ring" Abba Heywood, the noted and renowned heretic, was here recently.

The Masquerade Wednesday Night.

Trenton, N. J. Special.

The Electric club of No. 6, Broad street, will open a grand fair and Bazaar to last until some time in January. Rev. M. P. Fike, pastor of the First Baptist church preached the opening sermon at Dr. Ranolph's new church on Sunday evening to a large congregation. A grand masquerade party was given at Bridgewater's Pastime Garden on Hallowe'en night. Music was furnished by Prof. Gerald Griffin. The attendence was very large. Prof. Sheaff's dancing academy under the new management of Mr, Brock Martin will be instructed by Prof. Gerald Griffin, of Trenton, N. J. who recently returned home with his wife from a western trip. Birdie Miller, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her sister, Miss Ida Booth, and cousin Miss Adele T. Gordon. Mr. Joseph Baker has gone to New York to spend a few weeks. Mr. James H Gardiner spent last Sunday at his home in Philadelphia. "Don't forget to go to the grand Fair and Bazaar, at the Mascedonia Baptist church on Perry street above Broad street. The Freeman for sale by William Fields at Williams restaurant on Warren above Front street. Don't forget to buy a copy of The Freeman every Saturday J. H. Gardner agent, 320 West Hanover street.

Mary Wilkins on Her Sex.

The question can probably be resolved into the one of nutrition and assimilation, writes Mary E. Wilkins; in reply to the question, "At What Age is a Woman at Her Best, Mentally and physically in the November Ladies' Home Journal. Upon the measure of the former depends the possibility of growth and maturity, but even given the same measure of nutrition, the power of assimilation varies in individual cases. Plants may produce their flowers at earlier and later periods because of unequal provisions of sun and rain and fertile soil, but even plants in the same bed do not always flower simultaneously. We cannot establish an unswerving rule for their times, since they depend upon the capability of individual plants for grasping and making use of the conditions of growth.

For Rent.

Furnished rooms for rent to young men. Inquire at Freeman office.

HON. GEORGE L. KNOX'S

Meetings Throughout the State —Large Attendance and Much Enthusiasm.

BLOOMINGTON, IND, Oct. 30.—Hon. Geo. L. Knox, the Indianapolis colored orator, addressed a very large audience at the court house last night. He was the guest of the Colored Men's Republican club and was marched to the court house by a long procession. Mr. Knox was introduced by H. V. Eagleson, and gave a strong discussion of the tariff and the false relation of the Democratic party to the people. He also showed what the Republican party had done for the colored race, and how the Democracy had always opposed every measure affecting the race. Mr. Knox stated that slave labor had the same effect on American labor as that of the pauper labor of Europe under the free-trade system. The meeting was one of the largest of the campaign. —Indianapolis Journal

MADISON, IND, Oct. 30—Despite the rain Hon. George L. Knox, the colored Republican orator of Indianapolis, tonight addressed the biggest audience of the campaign at this city. He packed the court-house to overflowing. His earnest, forceful and witty remarks were frequently and enthusiastically applauded. At the close of Mr. Knox's speaking, Miss Lola Johnson, one of Indiana's sweetest vocalists, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic selections.—The Indianapolis Journal.

Following immediately in the wake of these successful meetings, Mr. Knox was billed at New Albany, Jeffersonville, Brazil, winding up with a circuit of Park county.

GRANDISON AND DERRICK SPOKE.

The Debate at the Y. M. C. A—General News Notes.

Wilmington, Del., Special.

The political mass meeting held at the Auditorium Tuesday evening the 23rd ult. was perhaps the largest political gathering of colored citizens ever held in the State. The meeting was presided over by W. M. Winston, chairman of the Higan club. The speakers of the evening were the Hon. W. B Derrick, of Brooklyn; Dr. C. N. Grandison, R. H. Allen, of this city, it was acknowledged by old politicians to have been the most enthusiastic meeting during the camgaign.

The debate between the Y. M. C. A. and the Murry took place Friday evening November 2nd, subject, "Resolved that Compulsary Education should be in the United States. The Sunday school Jubilee, held by Zion M. E. church during last week was a grand success. The address delivered by the Rev. L. A. Jefferson, pastor of Gilbert Presbyterian church, was a masterly production, and was listened to with intense interest. Mr. James S. Jones, superintendent of the Shiloh Baptist Sunday school, read a paper on music. Mr. Eugene Stevenson, superintendent of the A. U. M. P. Sunday school took for his subject, The Power of the Sunday-school and Mr. David Anderson, superintendent of Gilbert Presbyterian Sunday-school made a very timely address touching the Sunday-School work, The address of Mr. C. G. Laws, superintendent of Zion Sunday-school made a lasting impression upon the audience. The jubilee closed Saturday evening with a hard time entertainment.

Mr. J. W. Wayman of Chippey street, who has been sick for several weeks is improving. Mr. Harry E, Spencer has resigned his position as teacher in the public school at Cape May, and accepted a position to teach in a school at St. Louis Missouri. Rev. C, N. Grandison, D. D, preached in Brooklyn, New York, last week to an imense audience. There was a most excellent entertainment held in the A U. M. P. church last Friday evening. There will soon be a religious newspaper published in this city. The prime movers are the Revs. Dr. C. N. Grandison, R. A. Jefferson, D. B. Temple, Jas. A Sargent.

To Beautiful California

Via the true Southern Route—comprising the lines of the Iron Mountain Route, Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways—the ideal winter way to the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. This route has no freezing weather, high altitudes or snow blockades. No change of cars from St. Louis to Los Angeles. Elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, and Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car leave St. Louis daily at 9:30 p. m., arriving at Los Angeles the fourth day at 7:00 p. m.

For full particulars, tickets, berth reservations, maps, etc, address any coupon ticket agent or Coke Alexander, D. P. A. Mo. Pac. Ry., No. 7, Jackson Place, Indianapolis.

Do you want Work and a Home of Your Own?

If you do, write at once to Frederick Abbott, Land Commissioner, Wisconsin Central lines, room 19, Colby & Abbott building, Milwaukee, Wis., for a pamphlet which will tell you how you may easily get it.

RICHINGS IN ENGLAND.

Lecture In Liverpool Delivered to an Attentive Auditory.

Last evening, in Pembroke Chapel, under the chairmanship of Mr. Buck, an interesting illustrated lecture was delivered to an attentive auditory by Mr. G. F. Richings, on "The social progress made by the colored race in America since their liberation from slavery, notwithstanding the oppression and tyranny they have been made to suffer at the hands of the whites." The lecturer, an American gentleman who has devoted fifteen years of his life to the interest of the down-trodden colored people in the States, presented by views and otherwise an immence amount of information in support of his contention that not only were they capable of a very high degree of civilization, but that they had already, despite the social ostracism to which they had been subjected through the prejudice of the Southern white people, accomplished much toward their own elevation. Among others, the lecturer exhibited views of well-managed colleges and schools owing their origin to those who had commenced the new year with neither money nor scholastic culture, but who were now regarded as educators and benefactors of the race. The views also included portraits of large numbers of brightlooking youths who had successfully studied for the learned professions.

Turning to the particular aspect of the question with which Liverpool audience had been familiarised by Miss Ida B. Wells, the lecturer adduced evidence to show that, far from that lady having exaggerated in her portraiture of the savageries practiced under lynch law, one-half the truth had not been told. He showed, however, that, thanks to the energy of Miss Wells and others in the cause, and the consequent attitude of the British Press, the whites of the Southern States were beginning to to see that it would not do to be classed as cut-throats and murderers any longer, but that they must put a stop to the lynchings and other phases of oppression which retarded the development of the colored people. The iniquities of lynch law were vividly brought before the audience by the pictures shown by Mr. Richings. One of these represented a scene that few could forget. It was that of a young man name, Peterson, of South Carolina, who was lynched while he was protesting his innocence of the crime alleged against him, and into whose body several hundred shots were fired,—At the close of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Richings for his interesting lecture, general agreement being expressed with him in the great progress made by the colored people.—Liverpool England Post, Oct. 16th.

Fisk University Notes.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.

The first public rhetoricals took place at the Fisk Auditorium on the 26th, ult, at 7:30 p. m, to a large and enthusiastic audience. Promptly at the appointed time the speakers entered. Prof. A. K Spence, who was in charge of the exercises, made a few appropriate remarks, after which a piano duett, "Overture to Midsummer," by Mr. R. A. Lawson and Miss T. A. Woodard. Prayer was offered by Rev. George W. Moore. Mr. Snyder sang "Roll Call," by Pinster. E. W. Kinchen was the first to appear with a well-prepared oration on "What Americanism Means." Mr. Kinchen knew how to handle his subject. An essay by Miss Lizzie Harris on "Our Debt to the Arabians" was one of great interest. Miss Pearl F. Binford read an essay on "An Ancient Philosopher." This essay was perhaps the most interesting of the evening and it showed the familiarity of the writer. "The Modern Bicycle" oration was to have been delivered by W. H. Alexander, of Louisville. Mr. Alexander thought a little more experience would enable him to justly treat this subject in the near future. "The Tower Watcher's Song" (Weidt) was rendered by B. F. Cox. He says it is no trouble to sing bass if you try. "The Pullman Boycott" was an oration which was to have been delivered by Edgar Weber, but on account of sickness he was excused. "The Influence of Novels," the subfect of an essay by Miss Mary E. White, was instructive and impressive.

"The American Protective Association" an oration by W. Oscar Pou, in which he denounced this association. He said it was a scheme and compared it with similar affairs in other countries. For an illustration, he gave a brief account of the Crusaders in Europe. Mr. Pou was orator of the day. He has a splendid gift of delivery. "The Battle of Tours" an oration, well composed and delivered by Benj. F. Cox. "A Complaint" an essay, by Miss F. F. Wright. J. W. Work, Jr., delivered an oration which will not be soon forgotten by those who heard him. "Man and Politics," as a man of literary culture, Mr. Work is hard to excel. "Anarchy and Anarchists," an oration delivered by Daniel Lawson, of Louisville. There were many interesting points gleaned from this subject.

The Freeman is on sale at the Bates House news stand.

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